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THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Highly Interesting and Important Details.

The Rout of the Liberals at Tacubaya—Sepoyism of the Mexican Church Militant--Atrocities connived at by the French and English Ministers—Dismissal of Consul Black.

Protest of Miramon's Cabinet Against the Recognition of Juarez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, April 18, 1859.

My last letter to you, on the 30th ult., was written amongst barricades, "*quien vivas*" and that melancholy cry of "*Sentinal alerta.*" Since then the noise and smoke of war have been heaped upon us, with the result of leaving us just where we were a month ago—the Government of this Capital a loser as compared with the Federalists.

BATTLE OF THE SECOND OF APRIL.

On the morning of the 2d of April the Federalists at Tacubaya attempted to take this city by a single assault upon the Garita de San Cosme. At 4 o'clock on the morning of that day a column of 1,500 Federalists, under command of SARAGOSA, made their appearance, near to San Cosme, and shortly after that a lively action commenced. The Federalists suffered great loss in the first charge, but they promptly reorganized and came up to the assault again and passed over the outer Government work. A body of men, with hand grenades, came up with the second charge, and played great mischief with the Government forces by means of their explosive missiles. At this period of the attack, the Federal forces were struck dumb to see drawn up in good order all along the houses in the San Cosme about 3,500 of the Government forces, with artillery, breastworks and everything to cut them to pieces, if they persisted in continuing on the advance. The barricade and battery they had taken was untenable, and they therefore retired from the position, carrying four guns off with them. As they fell back, they were pursued by a Government force who suffered so severely from the frontier riflemen that they were forced to abandon the pursuit, having recovered two of the captured guns. The Federalists promptly took possession of the Church of San Antonio, which was in rifle-shot range of the Garita, and from this position they held all assaults of the Government forces in check. At 10 A. M., the Government forces abandoned all idea of dislodging the Federalists by assault, and from that hour until late in the evening a warm firing was kept up on both sides and, in fact, on the part of the Government, until long after the Federalists had retired under the cover of the night to their head-quarters at Tacubaya.

The mortality in this action was severe on the part of the Government, and, for Mexican civil warfare, was not light on the part of the Federalists. The Government loss was over 200 in killed, about 350 in wounded, and as many more in dispersions and desertions. The small comparative number of wounded is accounted for by the fact that the Government forces were screened behind their barricades, and only their heads were exposed to receive the rifle balls. It was a matter of serious reflection amongst the Government troops that all of their companions were shot through the head. The loss on the part of the Federalists was some forty odd killed, sixty-one wounded, and about half-a-dozen of their hand-grenade men dispersed who had passed the Government works, and finding their retreat cut off, took refuge among the camp followers, and escaped safely into this City. These have since got off from here and joined their companions.

The attack on the San Cosme, the second strongest point of defence in this Capital, was a rash and ill-advised plan, if it was not the result of treachery in the Federal camp. For my part I incline to the opinion that the attack was planned in this city by the enemies of the Federalists, and forced upon them through bribery. It is well known here that the attack was made in consequence of advices received from President JUAREZ at Vera Cruz. These advices came to this city on the 1st inst., and were forwarded from here by means of a spy to Tacubaya, at 7½ P. M. of that day. But notwithstanding that at least a half hour must have been consumed in sending these dispatches to DEGOLLADO in Tacubaya, and an hour or more consumed in considering their contents and deciding as to the plan of action, at 10 o'clock that same evening the Government was thoroughly advised of all the decisions in the Federal council and camp. It is therefore no matter of surprise that when the Federalists did attack, they found themselves completely sold, and were obliged to fall back. JOSE JUSTO ALVAREZ, who was General-in-Chief of the Federalists, and had the planning of the battles, has fallen under suspicion, and is accused of having been bribed. He, however, allayed suspicions at the time by declaring that he had ordered a flank movement on the San Cosme. This he did do. He ordered up 200 men for a flank movement, but it was discovered when they were prepared for attack that their ammunition had not been ordered, and they were obliged to fall back without rendering the slightest assistance to their comrades. The ordering of 200 men to do the work of 2,000, and the mishap in the ammunition department, looks very much as if these 200 men were intended for sacrifice and nothing else. The most liberal interpretation which can be given to the plans of ALVAREZ is that he is a foolish, weak-headed fellow, and by no means capable of his work.

But, notwithstanding the villainy or stupidity of ALVAREZ, the Federalists dealt a severe blow to the Government on the 2d. The Governor of this Capital, who commanded in person at the defence of the San Cosme, was forced to praise the bravery, discipline and unerring aim of the Federalist riflemen. Had they planned and promptly acted upon a sensible mode of attack on the 3d and 4th, this city would have fallen into the hands of the Federalists with very little trouble. It was universally acknowledged that the riflemen from the frontier had shown themselves superior to the flower of the Government forces, and had they been again brought to attack, they would have easily accomplished the object for which they had come to this valley.

INACTIVITY OF THE FEDERALISTS.

After the attack upon the San Cosme, the Federalists appear to have become completely befogged as to their proper movements. They sat themselves down in Tacubaya again, and indulged in no end of personal adulation at the circumstance of their having convinced the people of the Capital that they were not arrant cowards, as the Government *pintos* had long called them. They waited for the arrival of those leprous curses of Mexico, the *pintos*, from Guerrero. The *pintos* came, but then it was found that the *pintos* were a nuisance to them. They had come to share the glory of taking Mexico, but were not at all ripe to risk their spotted skins for this desirable object. New consultations were held, and it was determined to wait for the arrival of General TRAGONIS, with his forces from Vera Cruz, and ZUAZUA with more frontier riflemen. They felt themselves secure in their positions in Chapultepec, Molino del Rey and Tacubaya, with their outposts at San Angel, Mixcoac, San Augustin, Santa Fé, &c.

ACTIVITY OF THE CENTRALISTS—ARRIVAL OF FRESH FORCES, &C.

In the meantime the Centralists were alive to their true position. They sent out extraordinaries all over the country and ordered in all their available forces. Urgent prayers were made to MIRAMON to return here with all speed. On the 8th General MARQUEZ entered Mexico with about 1,000 men, and was at once given command of all the forces concentrated here. He set to work in good earnest, and by the following day had things in order to assume the offensive position. On the morning of the 10th he reviewed about 5,500 troops in the grand plaza, and after they had all been blessed and given indulgence by the Church they were marched out through the San Cosme and turned off to take the high grounds to the west of Tacubaya. Over forty pieces of artillery were dispatched with this force, and the number of wagons, carts, &c., loaded with ammunition, bags for sand and beams to erect breastworks, provisions, &c., was over fifty.

ATTACK UPON THE FEDERALISTS—OPENING OF THE FIRE.

It was a beautiful Sunday afternoon. The sky was mellowed by a slight haze, which always hangs over this beautiful valley after a hot day. Everything conspired to make promenading upon the house-tops agreeable, and I do not think there was an *azotea* in Mexico that had not a crowd of people on it gazing toward Tacubaya. At about 4 P. M., the Government forces could be seen making their appearance to the west and above the range of the wood of Chapultepec. Their movements were then rapid until they had obtained a position above Tacubaya. The batteries were soon put in order along a row of *magueys*, and before 4½ o'clock some twenty pieces were pitching shot and shell upon the Federalists in Tacubaya, without intermission. The Federalists soon opened fire in reply, although with a smaller number of pieces. The sight was animated, as we viewed it from this city; but it was evident, from the long range, that little damage could be done to either side. This cannonade was kept up for two hours, when the fire slacked, and finally died entirely away. We could see the Government troops preparing their camp, and, with the exception of a lively fusilade, in the early part of the evening, in which more people were killed than in the whole of the cannonade, the night's quiet was not disturbed by either party.

BATTLE OF THE 11TH—HOT WORK—RETREAT OF THE FEDERALISTS.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the Government troops commenced to form on the *lomas* to the west of Tacubaya. The commander-in-chief, Gen. MARQUEZ, reviewed them, and at a little before seven the lines were formed for attack. During all this time the Federalists failed to show themselves outside of their entrenchments. As the cathedral clock pealed forth seven, the Government batteries opened upon Tacubaya, and a simultaneous attack of infantry was made upon the Molino de Valdes, a strong position of the Federalists in the highest part of Tacubaya. The Government column, which was about 2,000 strong, moved gallantly ahead, while their batteries in the rear kept up an incessant fire from about forty pieces of artillery. The Federalists only replied to all of this by the working of two or three pieces of artillery, until the Government column had fairly come within rifle range. They then opened a murderous fire upon the attacking column, completely cutting up the advance. The Government troops held their ground but a moment, for with the second discharge from the Federalist riflemen they broke up in disorder, and were seen flying across the fields. Had the Federalists charged at this moment, they might have taken the advanced batteries of the Government, and perhaps terminated the fate of the day. They failed to do this, and the dispersed of the first attack were gathered together, and a second charge of a reserve infantry force was made upon the same point, which shared the same fate.

At this second reverse the tactics of the Government General-in-Chief were changed, and the batteries were ordered forward upon Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the Condesa. An attack upon the last place was repulsed in a handsome manner by the Federalists, and along all the line the Government forces were held in check so soon as they came in range of the riflemen. But it was evident that the Federalists had no head or plan of action, as every advantage they gained was thrown away, and the Government forces continued their perpetual cannonade, which at least had the effect to discourage the troops of the Federalists. The valor of the Federal forces was most evident, and it became distressing towards the last to see that they were left without a person to direct their combined movements. At length, after hard firing for three hours and a half, the Federalists, or rather the riflemen, commenced to make their arrangements to quit the unequal contest, and by 11 o'clock, they were fairly on their retreat. But notwithstanding they were compelled to give up to the unequal opposing force, they left the field, carrying off all their sick and wounded in the hospitals and the major part of their stores and ammunition. The Government forces manifested no desire to pursue them, but, on the contrary, entered Tacubaya only when the Federalists had been gone near an hour.

CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALISTS—TREASON IN THEIR CAMP.

The cause of the defeat of the Federalists might be accounted for by the overpowering force of the Government, but, if we consider the vast superiority of the riflemen over the best Government forces, this reason falls to be satisfactory. I am told that Gen. ALVAREZ, the Federal manager of battles, who on all previous occasions was giving orders hourly, failed to give one military order on the night of the 10th, and until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. After the cannonade on the afternoon of the 10th, he went about Tacubaya telling everybody that the Government forces would assuredly retire during the night, and with this stupid assertion silenced all of his comrades who inquired for the plan of battle. While he was telling this childish story, the Government forces were greatly enlarged, and the heaviest guns of this city taken out to demolish his camp on the following morning. When, therefore, the lie was given to his assertions by the appearance of the Government forces on the *lomas* at daybreak, and the fire was opened at seven all the *pinto* troops bolted, leaving most of their train behind. This diminished the Federalists fifteen hundred men. This example of cowardice was followed by others until the Federalists could not count upon more than three thousand fighting men. With this force they held out for three and a-half hours against at least five thousand five hundred Government forces, with forty pieces of artillery, all of which were much superior in calibre to their own, and eight times greater in number so far as effective pieces were concerned. Besides, a few of the Federal generals and officers were abandoned to fight the battle of those who had previously presumed to direct them, DEGOLLADO, ALVAREZ, and the rest of the councillors having followed the example of the cowardly, good-for-nothing *pintos*. Generals PUEBLITA, LASCANO, and SARAGOSA, and Colonels LANE and QUERAGA, kept up the fight to the very last moment. They then secured the safe retreat of their sick and wounded and rode away like soldiers, at the rear of their gallant boys. As they passed out of Tacubaya, I am told that it was repeatedly asserted that they had been *sold* by ALVAREZ. It may be unchariable to believe this of a young man like PEPE ALVAREZ; but if he did not sell himself, his cause, and many lives of his comrades for money, he certainly did through the most inexcusable stupidity. If he were not the traitor in the Federal camp at Tacubaya, there must have been many others.

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE CONTROLING FORCES—LOSSES.

From those who were in Tacubaya all the time during the siege, I am informed that the Federalists at no time exceeded 7,000 men, counting *pintos* and all the roving bands that came in one day and rode off the next. The entire reliable force of the Federalists, the people of the frontier and the interior, never numbered more than 3,000 men. These were good men, but were badly provided with subordinate officers. The artillery of the Federalists was, for the most part, the veriest rubbish. Not over half-a-dozen pieces were of the slightest importance for an attack upon the works of this capital. The Government force brought to bear against the Federalists could not have been less than 5,500 men, with from forty to fifty pieces of fine artillery. But with all of this superiority of the Government forces, in numbers of men and artillery, the loss on the Government side in battle has been at least twelve times greater than that of the Federalists. The Federal loss, in killed and wounded, has not exceeded 90, while the Government loss has been at least 1,000. The cause of this was that the Government forces, although they fired hard on 3,000 shot and shell upon Tacubaya, had their batteries at such a distance that they really caused but little damage except to the houses of non-combatants. The Federalists wasted no shot at a distance, but studiously waited until the Government forces were in fair rifle range, and then they poured upon them a deadly fire. The Federalists lost most of their small pieces of artillery and several disabled wagons. A small number of their forces, chiefly drunken *pintos*, were taken prisoners. Amongst the prisoners, unfortunately, fell the gallant General LASCANO, who was barbarously shot by his captors.

CONDUCT OF THE VANQUISHED AND VICTORS—ASSASSINATIONS.

The people of Tacubaya, who had for three weeks enjoyed the protection and good order of the Federalists, were made to tremble with the appearance of the Government forces. They had no sooner entered the place than they set to work pillaging all unoccupied or badly defended houses. The soldiers were made drunk and set in pursuit of Federalists and those who had not at all befriended them or enjoyed their political sentiments. The physicians who were found in the hospitals assisting the wounded, nearly all of whom were Government people, were dragged from their humane work and taken to the church of San Diego. In a short time twenty-eight persons had been thus collected together, but one of their number, Gen. LASCANO, being a military man. Five were physicians, (two of them medical students, who, from pure feelings of philanthropy, had volunteered their services,) four or five lawyers, resident in Tacubaya, and the rest were poor artisans and laboring people. But notwithstanding the character of these prisoners, they were brutally assassinated in the *patio* of the church without so much as a drum-head court-martial! One of the physicians was an American, and another an Englishman! I forbear remarks upon this atrocity, unequalled in savage or civilized warfare. When before have doctors been thus butchered for helping their suffering fellow-man? NENA SAHIB finds his equal or superiors in Gen. MARQUEZ, Gen. MIRAMON and the other military fiends of Mexico. We are no longer dependent upon the tales from India for accounts of the most inhuman butchery. The clergy of Mexico have shown themselves equal to the Sepoys. Two of the butchered were Americans. The name of one of them I have been unable to obtain. The other was Dr. JOHN DUVAL, a man universally beloved by those who knew him. His inhuman murder has cast a deep gloom over his acquaintances. I am told by a person who saw the sight, that priests showed themselves in the streets of Tacubaya, in their robes, and urged the drunken Government soldiery to butcher their wounded enemies who were found in the streets! What a demonstration of what I have often told you, that the clergy of Mexico wish to relight the fires and tortures of the Inquisition.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY SPIRIT, ONCE AROUSED, CONTINUES.

On the morning of the 12th, scouts were sent out in all directions from Tacubaya, and all unfortunate devils who did not please the fancy of the Government bloodhounds, were lassoed, and either dragged to death or shot on the spot. All the poorer population of Tacubaya, not protected by wealthy friends, were thrown into prison. Among these was a poor English boy, formerly servant of the Ex-British *Chargé d'Affaires*, named GEORGE SELBY. He was thrown in with the prisoners, and barely escaped execution at the time. He was brought to this city at the head of a procession of the prisoners, in order to let the bloodthirsty friends of the Church gloat over the sight of a white face—one who could be called a "cursed Yankee." Fortunately he was recognized by persons who knew him, and his position was represented to the British Minister, who addressed a polite note to the fiends in the palace, and received a reply that the case would be looked to. But, notwithstanding this assurance, he was ordered out to Tacubaya on the following morning to be shot. This treachery on the part of MIRAMON was only made known to the British Minister after poor SELBY had been dispatched from this city for over half an hour for the place of execution. Several persons rushed promptly to the British Minister, to urge him to action; and to his credit—for this once be it said—he left his breakfast and went to the Palace and demanded the delay of execution. The order for delay was given, but it is known that while the order was being written out the time had already expired for the execution. By some providential intervention the execution in Tacubaya had been delayed—not on account of SELBY, but on account of one of his comrades, who was a personal friend of the officer in charge of the execution, and who therefore delayed the execution for half an hour. Just as this respite had expired, two of the *attachés* of the British Legation arrived on the ground with the order for the delay of SELBY'S execution. They found him tied up to a post and the soldiers drawn up in line to fire. The order was promptly delivered to the officer in command of the execution and poor SELBY yet lives, although still confined in prison with the common thieves and cut-throats. The only charge which can be made against this poor young man is, that he sold provisions to the Federalists. Many, who had not such powerful influence used in their behalf, had committed less than this. Among the number of these innocents were two American boys of the name of SMITH, one 15 and the other 18 years old. It is impossible to give you the exact number of victims who have already been sacrificed, but I venture to say they do not fall short of 100! Of this number not a dozen have been in the ranks of the Federalists. When the day of retribution does come, who can raise his voice in favor of the clergy of Mexico? They are the authors of all this bloodshed Equally criminal with them is the French Minister, who has constantly urged the clergy and Central troops to show no quarter to their enemies. The British Minister is also stained with the blood of foreigners, for he has recognized and upheld, by his counsel and sanction, all of the atrocities of the Centralists, and still continues to treat as a Government these people, who have clearly put themselves outside the pale of civilized law. The just curses of his countrymen, here and in England, must sooner or later light upon his not over-intellectual head. It is not possible that his Government can keep him here one hour after his stupid and criminal conduct is made known.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE CENTRALISTS AT AN END—MIRAMON, &C.

MIRAMON arrived here on the morning of the 11th, with but two of all that brilliant force which left here with him two months before *to take Vera Cruz!* He brought with him to his Government the positive advices of the recognition of the Juarez Government by the United States, although the United States Consul had received the official account of this event two days before. MIRAMON was by all circumstances a secondary person He had lost his campaign of Vera Cruz; his Government could at least only count upon the recognition of France and Spain, and the temporary recognition of England. The country was against him, and the progressive civilized world also. Even in his own camp MARQUEZ had become the hero of the hour, and therefore a greater person than him.

All these circumstances combined to make the Centralists disorganized, discontented and furious against all who opposed their peculiar notions. The Press became clamorous, the soldiers impudent, and the priests active and venomous. The American Government was denounced as "barbarous" by the so-called Minister of Relations of the Mexican Republic, in a protest addressed "to the civilized world," against the recognition of JUAREZ The Cabinet held several prolonged and boisterous sessions, and it was finally agreed that the U. S. Consul should be expelled, and a number of persons obnoxious to the Centralists or clergy faction It was for a long time debated whether it would not be well to expel all American citizens. This proposition was finally lost, on the ground that an expulsion of Americans would give too much importance to the United States—a thing not desirable, considering that the United States must be very soon well drubbed by France and Spain, and also by England, for the sake of the Holy Catholic cause as defended by the Spanish Catholic wife of Mr. OTWAY, who, in fact, bullies her husband and disgraces the English name in Mexico.

So far the American Consul, Mr. BLACK, is the only person who has received his passports. We are hourly expecting the delivery of others. It is said by those who are well posted in Palace movements, that some 80 foreigners are booked for expulsion. God knows! but I believe the Government is capable of withholding the passports and throwing all of these in prison; perhaps they may even share the fate of the other victims of *religious* (Heaven spare the mark!) fury. We are in doubt and uncertainty, and *the Press cannot be too hasty in arousing public feeling to a sense of our deplorable condition.* We cannot leave here without passports, and we are in danger by staying. It is not for men I would speak, but for the wives and families of Americans. What American can refuse to consider their sad position?

POSITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The devilish leaders of the clergy party are all still in this Capital. They are trying to raise money for a new campaign. The Capitalists are ruined and can give no more. The clergy is the only source, but they refuse to foot the entire bill, and the army are now about to confiscate the property of the church. But if they confiscate no one will buy, and this trick must fail. The army of the clergy must turn to robbing openhandedly, and they will likely do it.

The army of the Federalists has returned to Morelia, and the reserve of MIRAMON'S army is with *poor* ROBLES and ORIZAVA.

Every day we hear of new robberies, new assassinations, and new threats from all quarters.

Movement of Liberal Troops Upon the Capital—Fortunes of Miramon Between Orizaba and the City of Mexico—Actual State of Party in the Republic—What Concessions the American Government May Hope to Obtain from the Liberals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

Since the departure of the *Tennessee*, to the present date, nothing of a very decided or decisive character has taken place in this country. Herewith you have a *resumé* of such events as have actually occurred during this period.

On the 9th inst., four hundred troops under GARZA, Governor of Tampico, departed from this city per steamer *Jasper* for Tuspan. Their destination is the City of Mexico, there to join DEGOLLADO. On the road from Tuspan to the city there are bodies of Liberal forces in readiness to join the command of GARZA, which, it is believed, will finally increase his force to fifteen hundred men.

The affair at San Cosme on the 2d inst., respecting which there was a flying rumor when the *Tennessee* sailed, proves to be a skirmish of no particular result on either side. Two were killed. The statement that DEGOLLADO lost five hundred men is almost an entire fabrication.

On the march of AMPUDIA to the cumbres of Aculcingo, he encountered a body of MIRAMON'S forces at Coscomatapec, defeated them, and took two of their leaders prisoners, one known as FRANCISCO ORTEGA, and the other a Gachupin, known as JUAN GONZALEZ. This occurred on the 2d inst.

On MIRAMON'S return to Orizaba from his attempt on this city, he commenced a system of the most severe exactions on the citizens of that place, forcing from them all their ready money, their provisions, and every horse in the place. The following was received here on the 10th from private parties *en route* for the City of Mexico:

ORIZABA, Saturday, April 2, 1859.

We arrived here, lame, weary, dying of hunger, and without a rial between us. On the road we saw nothing but houses burn—desolation and ruin. Yesterday a scandalous contribution was levied. All who would not pay were seized. All egress from the place is stopped. It is difficult to say what will become of us.

As nearly as can be ascertained, MIRAMON, with his entire force, numbering some two thousand five hundred men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, attempted to force a passage over the mountains at Aculcingo on the 8th inst. He was opposed and driven back by AMPUDIA. The next day the contest was resumed, and while the main body continued the action, MIRAMON, with four hundred cavalry and six hundred infantry, evaded AMPUDIA, and by another pass succeeded in reaching Puebla, from which it is said he departed for Mexico with a small escort on the 11th inst. The balance of MIRAMON'S forces, such as have not deserted, now occupy Orizaba and Cordova. AMPUDIA, with his entire army, has withdrawn from Aculcingo and taken up his march for the City of Mexico. If MIRAMON succeeds in entering the Capital, it will doubtless prove unfortunate for the Liberals. His *prestige* is gone, it is true, but there is an energy and dash of bravery about him that may yet give DEGOLLADO much trouble.

On the other hand, authentic information has been received that DEGOLLADO'S forces have been augmented by the arrival of two thousand rifle men from San Luis or the North; also, that after considerable hard fighting, he has worked his way into the city, and obtained possession of the Convent "Santa Domingo," which is said to be four squares from the main plaza.

On the 12th inst. information was received here that the exactions of MIRAMON in Orizaba amounted to $60,000; in Cordova $10,000. In the hospitals of these two places there were two hundred and eighty sick from fever and dysentery.

Provisions were very dear, and some of the necessaries of life were not to be had. MIRAMON left all his artillery at Orizaba and Cordova.

The *Boletin de Jalapa*, of 12th inst., states that accounts from Mexico represent ZULOAGA, and some of his cooperators, as occupied in transporting their ill-gotten booty to the house of the French Minister.

The session of the Constitutional Congress of the Republic, were it in session, would, by law, expire this day, to meet again in September.

Martial law has been proclaimed by the Constitutional Government throughout the military districts of the Republic.

Dates from the City of Mexico have been received up to the 11th inst. But the accounts are so confused and unreliable that very little confidence can be placed in them. All agree, however, that the capital is in a most unhappy condition. Provisions are scarce and high. Some important sources of water have been cut off, and, in accordance with a tradition of the conquest, the *ayuntamiento* had caused search to be made for a spring in the street known as *Empadrillo*.

La Sociedad, the organ of the Church party, makes mention of numerous arrests of parties communicating with the enemy, and of many wounded soldiers in the various hospitals.

The *Tennessee* arrived on the 18th. She brought dates from New-York up to the 9th, and from New-Orleans to the 15th. On looking over the files of American journals brought by this mail, I am admonished not to make up a long communication of all the flying rumors, predictions and opinions current here, and send them forth as *facts*. Intelligent parties here view with astonishment most of the correspondence emanating from this country to the United States, and the mistaken conclusions, opinions and assertions of the various editors, based upon this correspondence and their own obscure views.

I see it stated by leading journals in New-Orleans and your City that the war now raging in Mexico is a war of *castes*. That because JUAREZ, the head of the present Government, is an Indian, it must *necessarily* be a war of castes—the dark race against the white—heathenism against Christianity—and that the white race and the Church must eventually come off victorious. I deem this matter of sufficient importance to notice especially. There has been, and may be again, a war of castes in Central America and Yucatan, but, in the great body of the Mexican Republic, *there is not and never can be a war of castes.* In point of available capital, the whites probably stand next to the Church; but in point of numbers, as compared with the hybrid races and pure aborigines, they bear so small a proportion as scarcely to be worth mentioning. Now, let us look at the nationality of the white race, and see how they stand with respect to parties in the country.

In the first place, singular as it may appear, the Germans are about as numerous throughout the country, and command quite as much capital as the Gachupins. The Germans are at the head of the importers. The Gachupins, more generally, are an intermediate class—doing a retail business with the consumer, principally throughout this section and the interior of the republic. Next in numbers come the French. There are some large French commercial houses in the various cities of Mexico, but the greater portion of Fench residents are proprietors of small *tiardas*, keepers of hotels and restaurants, musicians, barbers, etc. The English are small in numbers, but heavy in capital. Last of all are the Americans, who represent but little capital. In the city of Vera Cruz there is not a native born Mexican or American doing a commercial business, and very few in the city of Mexico. The business of the country is entirely in the hands of the Germans, Spaniards, French, and English Mexico is our next door neighbor and a republic, and yet our interest in the business of the country is less than that of every other nation. What does this mean? Is it from war and the filibuster spirit?

The Gachupins are, body and soul, with the church party, with some very rare exceptions, and would leave no stone unturned to bring back the old Spanish rule and re-establish the ancient despotism of that kingdom. They are at the head of the *Monarquestas* of this country. Leaving out the Gachupins, the balance of white residents in Mexico, of all nations, with some exceptions, of course, are with the liberal party—*with Juarez the Indian.* But the nature of things is such that they can take no active part in the affairs of the country, either by word or deed.

Out of all the states in the Republic—twenty-one in number—fifteen are liberal and acknowledge the government of Juarez. Under these circumstances, how *can* there be a war of castes? How are parties to be divided on the basis of castes? In truth, there *are no castes* in Mexico.

It may be asked what war is this, who are the contending parties, and what are they contending for? I reply by referring to two articles which will follow this, and which, brief and imperfect as they are, I trust will throw some light upon the subject. I must content myself at this moment with stating, that the Liberal party, comprising seven-eighths of the *gente de raison* of the Republic—saying nothing about the Indians—a people docile and easily governed, but who for ages past have been ground into the dust, now poor and scattered over a wide extent of country, with little or no means of speedy and regular communication, their energies flagging from hope deferred, hardly able to act in concert, in fact—this is the party now struggling against the rankest despotism—against a church of consolidated power: a church that calls itself the hierarchy of Rome, but which in reality is the *hierarchy of the Devil*, and no more the true Catholic Church than the paganism of the Aztecs was the Christian religion; a church with $200,000,000 of property and an annual income of $20,000,000—more even than the entire national revenue in times of peace. It is a church holding its power through gold and superstition—*a church with its heart eaten out.* This is what the Liberal party is struggling against; and until this *Mexican* Church is *crushed* out of existence, *there never will be peace in Mexico.*

The success of the Liberal party is a question of time only. The Church party may worry out and beat back the Liberal forces now surrounding Mexico. But the United States is fully and irrevocably committed to the cause of the Liberal party, and the time is not far distant when this, and this only, is to work out their salvation.

In one respect, the accounts you receive from this country are all correct—in the representations made of the wretched condition of the country. The present revolution has been going on for nearly two years, longer by far than it is usual for Mexican revolutions to continue. War rages, the regular commerce and business of the country is broken up, the national revenues are cut off, forced exactions from the citizens are constantly made at various points, the roads in every direction swarm with banditti, and God only knows how long this state of things will continue.

But there is a gleam of light at this point. The recognition of the Juarez Government by Mr. MCLANE has had the effect to stimulate and encourage this Executive. It has created confidence in the large body of wealthy foreign merchants in this city, who wield a commanding influence in the business community of the City of Mexico. There is evidence of the commencement of business throughout the State of Vera Cruz; pack mules with cargoes arriving and departing almost daily. The best understanding appears to exist between the principal fleets lying at Sacrificios civilities between the officers of which and between the citizens are of almost daily occurrence. At the dinner recently given to Mr. MCLANE by JUAREZ, Mr. DOLIERE, one of the wealthiest and most influential merchants here, and holding the office of Prussian Consul,—the most friendly sentiments of friendship and patriotism, as between the United States and Mexico, were expressed by this gentleman. The only parties who look with no favor on this state of affairs, I regret to state, are the English, French, and Spanish officials. The greatest interest prevails to know the effect of Mr MCLANE'S recognition of the Juarez Government, in the City of Mexico. Nothing respecting this has as yet come to hand. That it will be a bitter pill to the French and Spanish Ministers no one doubts. They, with the English Minister, Mr. OTWAY, have acknowledged the ZULOAGA Government, and endeavored to sustain him. The line of policy in Mexico as between the United States and the great European Powers is now distinctly drawn, and the United States has clearly and distinctly pronounced against Europe. If the European Governments sustain their Ministers in Mexico, then the great question of *Who shall rule this Continent?* comes up, and matters will come fairly and squarely to a head. If England coincides with the United States, which she probably will, then the question will be peacefully solved. If not, the results may be more momentous than are now dreamed of. Yesterday JUAREZ took from the Spanish Consul in this place his exequatur.

Mr. MCLANE, by his gentlemanly bearing, high-toned and straightforward manner of proceeding, is rapidly winning the confidence of all classes here. Mr. LA RENTREE, his secretary, by his knowledge of the people and their language, and his earnest devotion to business, is also winning favor. The Administration has certainly, in this instance, shown wisdom in the selection of a Minister and his Secretary.

As mentioned previously in my correspondence, very little can be expected from Mexico at the present time. Saying nothing about the disorganized state of the country, there is no Congress in session and will not be before next September. The United States Congress will not be in session until December following. Nothing can be consummated, therefore, for some months.

The idea of purchasing Sonora and Chihuahua, or of being permitted to station troops within their borders, for the present at least, need not be entertained by the United States. Mexico is opposed to this *in toto*, and any party in the country who should favor such a proposition would cause its own speedy overthrow by at once giving the signal for a universal revolution.

Everything that can reasonably be asked, will, however, be granted. The first step has already been gained by bringing into active operation a stipulation as set forth in the thirty-second article of the treaty with Mexico in 1831, and which is still alive. It is as follows:

"ARTICLE 32. For the purpose of regulating the interior commerce between the frontier territories of both Republics, it is agreed that the Executives of each shall have power by mutual agreement, of determining on the route and establishing the roads by which such commerce may require convoy and protection by military escort. The supreme Executive of each nation shall, by mutual agreement in like manner, fix on the period of departure for such caravans, and the point at which the military escort of the two nations shall be exchanged."

An agreement has already been made between the Mexican Executive and Mr. MCLANE, to establish a route from the port of Guaymas, through Sonora to Tucson, Arizona, between which points caravans can pass monthly, protected by United States troops if necessary. Also another road from Brazos St. Jago, in Texas, through Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa to the port of Mazatlan.

The free entry of goods at Guaymas intended for Arizona or other United States territory, and the right of way through Sonora in its broadest sense, may also be considered good as secured.

Important concessions have already been made to the Tehuantepec Company.

The Mexican tariff will be modified and simplified to suit American interests; in short, every concession will be made to the enterprise of Americans in Mexico, which does not conflict with her ntegrity or independence. MITLA.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, April 22, 1859.

As I was about sitting down yesterday afternoon to complete my dispatches for the *Tennessee*, the English courier came dashing through the city, and it was soon noised abroad that the Liberal forces had met with an overwhelming defeat before Mexico. After a short period, I was favored with the perusal of much of the correspondence received—Mexican and other, official and private; and in the first place I will state that, from all the information received, I have no cause to alter my previous communications, either as regards their general tenor or the facts they contain. On the contrary, I desire more earnest attention to the same, as foreshadowing the momentous results now at hand.

It appears that some skirmishing and hard fighting commenced near the City of Mexico on the 10th, and was continued on the 11th, when MIRAMON arrived and participated in the fray. The next morning DEGOLLADO broke up his camp and retired with a portion of his army to Toluca, and other bodies of the Liberals beat a retreat to other points. Considerable numbers were killed on both sides, but after the retreat an infamous butchery was consummated by the Church forces in Tacubaya, Chepultepec and other suburbs of the city The wounded, non-combatants, and all suspected were lanced, shot, mutilated and stripped of their clothing. The parties foremost in this bloody work were *priests* and *Gachupins*. The dates received are up to the 18th inst., and the utmost confusion and anarchy prevailed. A list of *fifty-seven* prominent individuals who were massacred has been received here. Among them are generals, lawyers, and several doctors who were attending the sick in the hospitals. One of the doctors was an American, and another an Englishman. On the 16th the houses of the Spaniards were illuminated, and a *Te Deum* was performed in the Cathedral, which was hung in *red*.

If the reports received are true, this deplorable result was brought about partly by dark and deep treachery, and partly by the weakness of DEGOLLADO. For some days previous to the fighting, DEGOLLADO was led to believe by deputations from the city, that he was highly popular with most of the citizens, and if he relinquished his harsh measures—such as cutting off the water, supplies of provisions, relaxed the strictness of his siege, &c.—there would speedily be a movement within the city in his favor. In his weakness he complied to some extent with these artful suggestions. At the same time they were traitors near his person, and so completely was he in the hands of them, that a faithful transcript of his intentions, movements, and even letters were in the hands of his opponents within the city, day by day, so that after due preparation, the Church forces, headed by MARQUEZ, numbering, it is said, 6,000 men, attacked the Liberals with great advantage. A body of brave Pintos had joined DEGOLLADO, but acting under the advice of these deputations from the city, extraordinary as it may appear, DEGOLLADO sent them away, lest in their ferocity they commit some atrocious acts. DIEGO ALVAREZ, son of the old General, brought them, but he remained and took charge of other troops. At the commencement of the fight, however, this ALVAREZ was *the first to flee*, and suspicion points strongly to him as one of the worst traitors in DEGOLLADO'S camp. Let the case be as it may, it is no doubt a fact that DEGOLLADO'S forces were thoroughly demoralized by the machinations of the Church Party within the city.

There is another important feature in this business. There is no doubt that Mons. GABRIAC has been active in stimulating recent events at the City of Mexico, and it is stated on pretty good au-

thority, that he has suggested to MIRAMON som sort of a *coup d'état*, guaranteeing him agains any interference on the part of the United States' I have seen a singular correspondence, in which Mr. OTTWAY, the English Minister, is deeply implicated. His case certainly looks bad, but as yet, I do not believe all I have heard respecting this official. Certain it is, however, that the order has come from Mexico to the commanders of the English and French fleets to take the City of Vera Cruz. But, these officials in Mexico have power only to a certain extent, and this does not extend to taking Vera Cruz, and the respective commanders have notified the said officials that they must have direct orders from the Home Government before proceeding to that extremity. Thus the matter stands. A full *exposé* of the doings and plans of the aforesaid officials goes to Washington by the *Tennessee* to-day.

Now for another part of the business. The news of Mr. MCLANE'S recognition of the JUAREZ Government reached Mexico on the 10th inst., and it fell upon the Church party like a bomb-shell. It was a "stunner." Previous to the knowledge of Mr. MCLANE'S arrival even having reached Mexico, Americans and their interests were made to suffer at the hands of the Government there. Several were imprisoned without cause, and no charges preferred against them. Mr. BLACK, the American Consul, was treated with indignity, and not allowed to send a courier with his official correspondence. On the arrival of the news of Mr MCLANE'S recognition of the Liberal Government, Mr. BLACK'S *exequatur* was withdrawn, and bitter feelings of animosity were exhibited towards all Americans in the City, so much so that Mr. BLACK immediately applied to Mr. OTTWAY to extend his protection over them, also to take charge of the archives of the American Legation. Mr. OTTWAY replied that instructions from his Government forbade him from interesting himself in the protection of any citizens except those of his own nation, but he consented to take charge of the archives of the Legation!

I have been favored with the perusal of Mr. BLACK'S letters. He says the Church party are reaping *infamy* by their recent acts, and the victory they have just gained will prove the worst defeat they ever met with. He also says the step taken by Mr. MCLANE here is their death-blow; that the whole concern is becoming totally demoralized, struggling in their death throes, and giving vent to their infernal spirit as though it was their last chance. Mr. BLACK mentions that some of the party talk of a *junta*, and appointing a commission to come to Vera Cruz and protest against the action of Mr. MCLANE.

I can only say in conclusion, that if all the correspondence I have seen proves true, events of the greatest importance are at hand.

It is stated by parties of high standing here that the English and French fleets will positively make a demonstration on Vera Cruz within two days. In view of the position taken by the commanders, as before stated, I see not how any such event can take place.

At the Latest Moment.

Another dispatch has been received from the City of Mexico, one day later, the 19th. It is from Mr. BLACK. He states that Generals AMPUDIA and TRACONIS are approaching the city of Mexico with a large force, and that the city is again about to be declared in a state of siege.

It would not be surprising if another army of Liberals were soon to besiege Mexico, but I have some doubts whether a sufficient force can be got together for several months.

It is reported that the French fleet expects orders to go to Nicaragua. Colonel JOHNSON, U. S. Army, goes in the *Tennessee* as bearer of dispatches. MITLA.

Partial List of the Persons Slaughtered a Tacubaya—Incidents of the Massacre.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

Notwithstanding the silence of official organs, I have been able to collect the names of twenty-five persons who have been butchered in Tacubaya and its vicinity in the past week. As several of these are foreigners and American citizens, I will give you below the list as I have obtained it:

Physicians—John Duval, (American,) Albert Lamon, (American,) J. Portugal, G. Rivera, Manuel Sanchez and his brother, and J. D. Covarrubias. The latter was a young man of talent, who has already at his early age contributed much to the literature of his country.

Officials—Gen. M. Lacana, Col. J. Villigan, Col. J. M. Artiaga and Lieut J. Sierra—4.

Private Citizens—M. Mateas, (lawyer,) A. Jaurregui, (lawyer,) T. Rodriquez, G. Esquivivo, M. Chavez, S. Tellichia, A. Bicerril, P. L. Vargas, D. Lopez, J. M. Lopez, J. Keizer, (German, locksmith,) M. Nervis, and two American boys by the name of Smith, one fifteen and the other thirteen years old—14. Altogether 25.

Several of these citizens were dragged from their houses, and were not allowed even the melancholy satisfaction of communicating with any one before their death. As for trials of any kind, that was not pretended. They were, in truth, shot like dogs amidst the jeers of the drunken soldiery, and the curses of the priests, who were urging them on. This may appear incredible, but I am assured that priests were seen in their robes stimulating the soldiery to destroy all the *malditos* (accursed)!

The two American physicians had come to Tacubaya with the Federalists, and would have retired with them had it not been for the prayers of some women who reproached them for thinking of leaving poor creatures suffering while they could render them aid. It was said to them that the Government people could not be such savages as to even molest medical men, especially when they were attending to their own wounded. Young COVARRUBIAS went from purely humane feelings to assist in the hospital, and I believe not one of the doctors was there from any other than motives of the purest philanthropy. But, nevertheless, they were dragged from their suffering patients and hurried off with their aprons on to be murdered with others equally as innocent as themselves. Since that bloody night persons have been assassinated by the bloodhounds of the clergy, in all parts of the valley. Every day bodies are found, in out-of-the-way places, showing that they have been the victims of the times in which we live, in the capital of Mexico.

Many houses in Tacubaya have been horribly disfigured by the shot, but I have not learned of the loss of the lives of any private citizens. The family of Mr. L. S. HARGOUS narrowly escaped destruction. An eighteen shell came into the dining-room of their house, exploded, broke down the door of an adjoining bedroom, and demolished almost everything in the two rooms. A moment before this occurrence, the whole family had been in the bedroom. Mrs. HARGOUS had just left the room with the children, and Mr. H. was in the act of passing into another room when a bit of the shell caught a boot he had in his hand, and carried it about twenty feet ahead of him. The escape was a providential one. Had the family delayed a minute longer in the bedroom, the greater part of them must have been killed.

These are some of the beauties of civil wars amongst a race of people like those.

The air of Tacubaya still remains fetid with the putrefaction of human flesh and blood—the harvest of the fury of the priests against the throes of the country for civilized progress.

PROTEST OF THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

Secretary of State and of Foreign Relations:

The cause of order and of social security having triumphed over the pernicious Democracy, which, discarding all moral or political principle, prevailed from August, 1855, to Jan. 23, 1858, the Government which now rules the nation, and which emanated from the plan proclaimed in Tacubaya Dec. 17, 1857, and reformed in Mexico Jan. 11, 1858, was installed in the capital with the general approval of the people. This Government was instantly recognized by all the representatives of foreign nations, including Mr. FORSYTH, Minister of the United States, who united with his colleagues in congratulating the new President upon his accession to power.

A short time after, the same Minister of the United States opened, by the express orders of his Government, a negotiation with this Republic, with a view to celebrating a treaty, by virtue of which there should be surrendered to the United States, for a stipulated sum of money, a very considerable portion of the national territory, and a perpetual right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. These propositions having been declined, as injurious to the good name and to the vital interests of Mexico, the Minister of the United States changed his policy, and began to raise difficulties in the way of the Administration, provoking vexatious questions, wounding at every attempt the national susceptibilities, and filing and insisting upon reclamations more exaggerated than before, and which had been repeatedly proved to be without foundation. These reclamations, drawn bodily from old complaints lodged against functionaries or agents of the Government, just overthrown for its scandalous excesses, were urged in notes couched in the most offensive and caustic language. Going yet further, he proceeded to exhort American citizens to disobey the Government, in order to provoke it to the use of coercive measures in order to compel obedience; and then to protest and to suspend relations, as he actually did. And he also lent his protection to the enemies of the Government, (enemies of society as well, as the principles of barbarism they profess, and the savage conduct they practice, demonstrate,) going even to the extreme of sheltering in his own house the chiefs of the revolution, that they might there conspire in safety, and of hiding there the plate, which, by the order of the so-called Constitutional Government, was taken from the Cathedral of Morelia, torn from the very altars.

The Government of Mexico certainly uniformal observed toward the Representative of the United States all the consideration and prerogatives due to his rank, confining itself to making his Government acquainted with his irregular behavior. But that Government, so far from offering to Mexico the satisfaction which its own dignity demanded, approved of the conduct of its minister; and, throwing aside all disguise, proceeded to recognize officially as the legitimate Government of the Mexican Republic the so-called Constitutionalist Party, represented by Don BENITO JUAREZ, and located at the port of Vera Cruz, having taken refuge there after having been driven from all the points where it had previously sought to establish itself, by the national execrations.

In view of this inconsistent and dishonest conduct, so opposed to the law of nations, and to the usages established and admitted by all governments; and which can have no other aim than the material aggrandizement of the United States at the cost of the Mexican Republic, either through the acquisition of a portion of its territory, without regard to the means of obtaining it, or by the celebration of some treaty, contract, or bargain proposing to procure for itself influence and advantages contrary to the interests of Mexico; and for this purpose, consenting to invest with the appearance of a legitimate government, that which it disavowed and repudiated, when in the hope of achieving its plans, it acknowledged the only national and legitimate sovereignty of Mexico, so recognized by all the friendly Powers; the undersigned, Minister of State and of External Relations, by the special order of his Excellency the General, President of the said Mexican Republic, declares:

That all treaties, bargains, articles, or contracts whatsoever, and whatever their subject matter, that have been or may be celebrated between the Cabinet of Washington and the so-called Constitutionalists, are null, and of no validity or effect; and that henceforth and forever, I protest against them before the civilized world, in the name of the nation, that its plenary rights may be undiminished, as well over the entire area of its territory, as defined by the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848, and the subsequent treaty of Dec. 30, 1853, as in regard to any other point whatsoever in which the interest or sovereignty of Mexico may be affected.

Palace of the National Government in Mexico, April 14, 1859. MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

DISMISSAL OF CONSUL BLACK AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL EXEQUATURS GRANTED TO AMERICAN CONSULS.

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, April 14, 1859.

His Excellency, President of the Republic, having been informed that Mr. MCLANE, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, has just recognized as such, the so called Constitutional Government of Don BENITO JUAREZ, who has taken refuge in the port of Vera Cruz, after having been ejected by the public execration manifested at all those places where he has endeavored to establish himself, the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs, finds himself under the painful duty of informing Mr. JOHN BLACK, Consul of the United States of America in this capital, that the Supreme Government withdraws from him the Exequatur which it has granted him for the purpose of exercising his Consular functions, and that for the same reason, it will not, in the future, continue to recognize him in the said character, this measure being also extended to all American Consuls and vice-Consuls who reside in this Republic, and to whom Mr. BLACK will be pleased to make known this resolution.

The undersigned renews to Mr. BLACK the assurances of his consideration.

(Signed) MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.

LETTER FROM CONSUL BLACK TO MINISTER OTWAY, BESEECHING HIS PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MEXICO, April 13, 1859.

SIR: I have just been informed that an Englishman by the name of GEO. SELBY, in the employment of Mr. GEO. L. HAMMEKEN, an American citizen, proprietor of the Tacubaya Railroad, has been sentenced to be executed by military authority, having been apprehended at Tacubaya under the pretext of his having joined the Constitutional party; but I am assured his only crime is poverty; that after the cars were stopped running, by order of the Government, he was under the necessity of finding other business, and undertook that of selling food to those who offered; that he has been allowed no defence, but is to be executed only to satisfy the caprice or unbridled vengeance of military despotism.

As a consular representative of a civilized and friendly nation, I take the liberty of addressing you, in the name of humanity and justice, as the diplomatic representative of a great and enlightened, a law and justice observing nation, and request that your Excellency may be pleased to address the Mexican authorities, and interpose your official remonstrance in order that the lives of innocent persons may not be sacrificed; and that these violent, atrocious, and inhuman executions, not only of foreigners, but of Mexicans, without trial and the right of defense, may be prevented, as leaving an indelible stain not only on those who commit them, but on those who can look on with unconcern and not do all they can to restrain such wanton exercise of power, and thus subserve the cause of humananity and justice—a question in which the civilized world is deeply interested, and to which it cannot be indifferent. If I have erred in thus addressing your Excellency, be assured it is an error of the head and not of the heart, as I am fully persuaded it is my bounden duty to cast my mite into the scale of humanity and justice.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servent,

(Signed) JOHN BLACK.

To his Excellency, LOFTUS C. OTWAY, Esq., C. B. E. E., and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, Mexico.

CIRCULAR OF THE BRITISH MINISTER RESPECTING ENGLISH CLAIMS.

BRITISH LEGATION, MEXICO, April 4, 1859.

SIR: From a dispatch which I received from the Earl of MALMESBURY by last mail, it would appear that Her Majesty's Government, wearied out by their fruitless exertions to obtain from the Government calling itself the Central Government of Mexico a settlement of the outstanding claims of British subjects, and unable to bring to bear upon that Government the influence of the British naval force now off Vera Cruz, have determined on holding the whole Government indifferently responsible for the observance of all international obligations, as far as England is concerned. It is, therefore, the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take advantage of the presence of the fleet in the Gulf, and to hoid Vera Cruz, by whatever party it is occupied, to be as it were the treasury of Mexico, and enforce there, as far as possible, payment of all outstanding claims of British subjects in Mexico.

I am, consequently, instructed to prepare a list of these claims, and, after having satisfied myself that they are of a character to be justly supported on principle, and not exaggerated in amount, I am to furnish a copy thereof to the Senior Naval Officer on the coast, and request that measures may at once be taken to secure such an amount of money at Vera Cruz as will satisfy the just demands of British subjects. With regard to such claims as have been for some time in liquidation, but in respect to which large arrears have accumulated, Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied if these arrears are paid up, and sufficient security afforded that the future payments shall be duly made at the appointed times. It is, of course, understood that no claims can be included in this list but such as have already been brought before this Legation.

Such being the case, will you have the kindness, at your earliest convenience, and in the manner which you may consider most expeditious and expedient, to draw me up a clear and distinct statement of all those claims which you consider ought, in justice and equity, to be protected and maintained by Her Majesty's Government, and so enable me to communicate on the subject with the officer commanding the British naval force in the Gulf, and so carry out the instructions I have received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) L. C. OTWAY.

FREDERICK GLENNIE, Esq.

The Special Mission to Mexico.

MR. CHURCHWELL'S ACCOUNT OF HIS MISSION.

The Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL, late Special Diplomatic Agent to Mexico, was tendered a complimentary dinner on the 25th April by his friends in Knoxville, Tenn., but declined it. The invitation was signed by the leading citizens of Knoxville, irrespective of party. Mr. CHURCHWELL'S letter of declination gives a sketch of his proceedings in Mexico:

KNOXVILLE, April 25, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: * * * The President of the United States, without the knowledge or solicitation of a single friend in Congress or elsewhere, "was desirous of availing himself of my services" as Special Agent of this country to Mexico."

The duty which I was expected to perform was left more to my own judgment than to any instructions that could be given by the State Department, under the distracted condition of that Republic, growing out of civil wars, which periodically have cursed that country for many years.

I gathered the views of the Administration from the President's Message, from conversations with him, and from the expressed will of the people of the United States through that medium that seldom errs, the public press.

On my arrival in Mexico I could well understand why it was impossible for my Government to have instructed me definitely. To report upon the condition of the country and the strength of the respective parties was made my duty, "in order to enable our Government to form correct opinions for their guidance in their future relations with that country."

I knew well that the sympathy of the people of the United States, and their President, and his Cabinet, was with that party in Mexico most in accord in its policy and principles with that of our own Government. There were two parties contending for the supremecy—the Liberal or Constitutional Party, under President JUAREZ, representing liberal ideas and representative government.

The other called the Monarchical, Church, or Reactionary party under the lead of the usurpers ZULOAGA, ROBLES and MIRAMON successively. The latter approved Republican principles, sought the moral aid, if not material, of Powers unfriendly to the extension of American ideas on this continent.

They were hostile to our Government, and manifested their dislike to our citizens by imprisoning them on mere suspicion. Accurate information of that country was desired, to obtain which it became necessary for me to visit many of the chief cities in that Republic. Among them Jalapa, Perote, Puebla, Orizaba, Mexico and Vera Cruz, names ever memorable to our brave soldiers. The latter named city, being the present seat of the JUAREZ Government.

It was also necessary that I should visit the camps of both armies, which I did, and became satisfied of the loyality of the Liberals to the principles for which they were earnestly contending. By a frank course, such as the interest of this country required, towards President JUAREZ and his enlightened Cabinet, I enjoyed their confidence and received from them such evidence of esteem and respect as daily intercourse with them convinced me must have been fostered by such earnest good will toward the Government and the people of the United States, that I had the honor to represent.

From the aspect of political affairs in that unhappy country, as distinctly beheld by myself, I drew my report, and submitted it to the consideration of the Government at Washington.

I am allowed the gratification to know that my conduct and the American policy which was recommended has met the unqualified approval of the wisest diplomats at Washington and elsewhere, as is evidenced by the recognition of the Juarez Government; which policy, if successfully carried out, will make Mexico as valuable to this Republic as if divided into sovereign States and embraced in the Union.

It may not be improper that I embody in this the reply of the Secretary of State, by desire of his Excellency the President, to my final dispatch:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1859.

To W. M. Churchwell, Esq.,

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your final dispatch of the 8th ultimo, the President has directed me to say that your conduct as Special Agent of the United States to Mexico, and your useful services to the country in that character, have merited and received his decided approbation. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

In conclusion, be assured of my grateful feelings to those who have thus complimented me, and allow me to decline the honor you have generously tendered, which my engagements will not permit me to accept.

With high regard, I am your friend and fellow-citizen, WM. W. CHURCHWELL.

To C. W. PARK, Esq., and others.

The Oberlin Rescue Cases.

DENIAL OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has denied the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of SIMEON BUSHNELL and others, indicted for the rescue of the fugitive slave JOHN at Oberlin, on the ground that it is not legally competent for a State Court to interfere with a process of the Federal Court while the proceedings against the prisoners are still pending and undetermined. The legal questions involved in the Oberlin cases and the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law, are not considered in the decision of the Court. The opinion was delivered by Justice PECK on the 28th April, and the full Bench concurred. The history of the case of BOOTH in Wisconsin is alluded to, and the following points are made:

"We refer to these cases in Wisconsin with no design of expressing our assent or dissent to the decisions under the first and last writs of *habeas corpus*, but merely to show that a Court which had judicially decided the law to be unconstitutional, still held that in a case like that under consideration they had no legal right or authority to interfere.

On the whole, we are unanimously of the opinion that the relators, upon their own showing, admitting the law in question to be unconstitutional and void, could not be discharged by us, if the writ had been issued, and they were now before us for deliverance. It would be an idle and expensive ceremony to award the writ to bring the parties here, and, for the time, intercept proceedings in said District Court, when our next duty would be to remand them into the custody of the officer who now holds them.

The application for writs of *habeas corpus* in behalf of the relators is, for the reasons stated, refused.

This view of the case renders an examination of the other propositions mooted in the argument as to the constitutionality of the act of Congress adverted to, and the right of the State tribunals to interfere with the final action of the District Courts in that behalf, altogether unnecessary."

The Columbus *State Journal* remarks:

"The case was ably argued by Judge SPALDING for the relators, Attorney-General WOLCOTT also appearing, at the request of the Governor, on behalf of the State, although not participating in the argument, owing to his recent domestic affliction. The United States District Attorney, Judge BELDEN, assisted by NOAH H. SWAYNE, Esq., of this city, appeared on behalf of the United States The argument, on both sides, was elaborate and exhausted the reasonings and authorities applicable to the case."

The Cleveland *Herald* says:

"MESSRS. LOREN WADSWORTH, DANIEL WILLIAMS and ELY BOYCE, three of the defendants, of Wellington, have, since the Court denied the motion, entered into their own recognizances and gone home."

ARRIVAL FROM LIBERIA.—The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "The colonization ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, which sailed from Monrovia for this port on the 24th of February, is now in the bay. She was 64 days between the ports, and fears were expressed for her safety. She brings two cabin passengers and thirteen in the steerage. The *M. C. Stevens* was to have sailed the 1st of May on her return, but in consequence of her long passage, the time of sailing will be postponed some ten days. Among the immigrants going out in her are fifty liberated slaves, formerly belonging to the estate of the late JOHN MCDONOGH, of New-Orleans, about one hundred others liberated to immigrate, thirty from Pennsylvania and forty from New-York."

THE COLCHESTER BANK CASE SETTLED.—The New-Haven *Register* says: "SAMUEL F. JONES, the defaulting cashier of the Colchester Bank, whose recent conveyance to this State made so much excitement, has finally seen the end of his legal troubles. JONES has paid some $25,000 to the Receivers of the Colchester Bank, enough to redeem the circulation and cover the Receivers' and State's expenses. In consideration of this, his counsel on Thursday last made a motion in the Supreme Court, in Norwich, to have the bonds reduced to $1,500. This was accordingly done, and they being then called and forfeited, JONES went his way rejoicing. He has kindly given security against circulating any of the Colchester Bank bills.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, MAY 3.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1149, 1381, 1419, 1661, 361, 1233, 1643, 749, 739, 1118, 1383, 725, 267, 1580, 1679, 1680, 1681, 801, 1065, 1125.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 3 to 17 inclusive, 20, 22, 23, 24.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 90, 129, 390, 315, 397, (942, 785 Receiver cases,) 418, 422, 424, 428, 430, 432, 435, 438, 440, 442, 448, 452, 455, 457, 460. *Part II.*—Nos. 233, 184, 395, 420, 423, 425, 429, 431, 433, 436, 439, 441, 443, 449, 453, 456, 458, 461, 463.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 253, 939, 991, 915, 620, 248, 627, 697, 736, 849, 969, 907, 850, 14, 714. *Part II.*—Adjourned till Monday 9th inst.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions in cases heard at February Term.

Geo. T. Jackson vs. *Odiah L. Sheldon*—Two suits.—Order reversed, without costs, Judge CLERKE dissenting.

Isadore Lansberger, &c., vs. *Magnetic Telegraph Company.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. *Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.*—Judgment at Special Term reversed, without costs of appeal and new judgment to be entered for plaintiffs, without costs; form to be settled by Judge CLERKE on notice. Judge DAVIES dissenting.

Alanson Robinson vs. *Fred. M. Kelly, &c.*; *Ebenezer Kelly* vs. *The Same*; *James E. Kelly* vs. *The Same*; *Ebenezer Kelly, President, &c.*, vs. *The Same.*—Judgment reversed and complaints dismissed without costs. Judge DAVIES dissenting.

In the matter of the North American Gutta Percha Company.—Order appealed from, affirmed with costs.

George K. Roberts vs. *John W. Carter, Edmund Terry* vs. *George K. Roberts.*—Order of Special Term allowing a set-off reversed with costs.

Stephen B. Maers vs. *Augustus Maro et als.*—Order refusing to vacate order of arrest affirmed with costs.

Daniel Winebrenner vs. *Abel T. Edgerton.*—Order to hold statement or confession of judgment to be sufficient, reversed, but without costs.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

The Court announced the appointment of John E. Burrill, Henry Nicoll, and Waldo Hutchins, Esqs., as examiners of persons applying for admission to the Bar. The examination will take place on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Daniel.

Ezra P. Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. *Francis Morris et al.*; *Abner H. Rickmond* vs. *George H. Bower*: *Pierre Valits* vs. *Robert Barstow*; *Robert Shields* vs. *Wm. N. Brady.*—Cases settled.

Nich. Wernert vs. *Margaret Wernert.*—Divorce granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In reassessment for filling lots in Forty-first-st.—Judgment ordered vacating assessment.

In repetition of F. J. Bean et al., to vacate assessments for flogging Mott-st.—Assessment vacated.

Before Justice Clerke.

Cora L. V. Hatch vs. *B. F. Hatch.*—This famous "spiritual" case came up to-day on a motion for an attachment against Dr. Hatch for failure to pay Mrs. Hatch $5 per week alimony ordered heretofore on their separation. Dr. Hatch replies by affidavit that he is unable to earn that amount, above his board—that his Chicago investments prove to be worthless, &c.

Mr. Chatfield said he understood that Dr. Hatch had paid his counsel $300; but Mr. Squires denied this, and Mr. C. withdrew the assertion. The case was laid over for further inquiry.

For plaintiff, Mr. Chatfield; for defendant, Mr. Squires.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

John Moffatt vs. *Chas. W. Van Doren, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff by default.

Harris Wilson vs. *John Davol.*—Execution set aside.

Wm. J. Forbes vs. *Edgar Logan, Receiver.*—Dockets of judgments of Special Term and General Term canceled. Order for execution amended. Application for leave to limit defendants security on appeal, denied.

H. J. Fairchild &c., vs. *Chas. Durand &c.*—Cause not being within the Act of Congress, application denied.

F. H. Saltus vs. *Genin & Lockwood.*—Motion for leave to serve amended complaint, denied with $10 costs.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Nesmith vs. *The Atlantic Insurance Company.*—This is the second trial of this cause, and has occupied the entire April term. The facts of the case were fully given in the TIMES of Jan. 13, 28, 29 and 31, upon the former trial. The action is by the assignee of a policy of insurance on the brig *Achorn*, and is contested on the ground that the vessel was set on fire by the instigation of one of her owners, the Messrs. Achorn. On the former trial the jury disagreed.

The facts proved on the present trial are substantially the same with those in evidence before, except that it has been shown that the policies on the vessel were in fact renewed for one month, just before the fire. It will be remembered that the vessel was burned on the night previous to the day on which the policies expired, and on the former trial the presiding Judge directed the attention of the Jury strongly to the fact of there being no proof of any renewal of the insurance, as corroborating the charge of arson against the owners. On this trial, a renewal of the policies has been shown. Some additional testimony has also been put in to impeach several of the leading witnesses. The cause was given to the Jury to-day, Mr. Cutting making the concluding address on behalf of the plaintiff.

Justice WOODRUFF charged the jury. He first took up the testimony of Frederick Blume, restating it, and showing in what way many points of conflict between the statements of this witness and of others might be reconciled without imputing actual perjury. He then reviewed the testimony of Watson, observing that he stood confessedly guilty of a double felony, that of burning the ship and of swearing previously to a false account of the fire. His testimony ought, therefore, to be received by the jury with great caution. It had been argued that he ought not to be believed because he would not subject himself to the scrutiny of the counsel and jury. It appeared that he was in the City, and his deposition taken a few days before one of the former trials. No reason was stated why he was not procured to attend in person, though many causes might have prevented it. The jury might attach such weight as they thought proper to the circumstance of his absence. As to Watson's being of bad character it was to be considered that any application such as was alleged to have been made to him by Achorn to fire the ship, would imply that the applicant thought him a bad man, and a fit instrument on that account to employ in the commission of a crime. It was to be considered whether it was most probable Watson would set the vessel on fire while he himself was on the watch, or while his companion was. It would be easier for him to do it while on the watch himself; but a shrewd man would be apt to reflect that he would lay himself more open to suspicion by so doing, than if he set the vessel on fire while his companion was at watch. His story was that he got a rag, dipped it in turpentine, and threw it in at a window. First he said through the stern window; afterwards he said the window was ten or fifteen feet from the stern. It had been shown by other evidence that there was but one window through which it could have been thrown, and that was the third, fifteen feet from the stern. Did the jury think it likely that a witness under such circumstances could recollect the precise window through which he threw the rag? It was a very common thing for witnesses to overstate their knowledge, as to details, under the impression that it is necessary in order to save their credit; and this leads to many contradictions. The testimony of Watson and Blume however cannot possibly be made to agree with Achorn's. There must be a falsehood somewhere. The defence insisted that these two men, Watson and Blume, always acted independently. The plaintiffs claim that there was a secret combination between them; and that this accounts for the remarkable harmony of their stories. If the jury thought Mr. Achorn had been proved to testify untruly in any particulars, that would impair his credibility on other points. They must attend carefully, however, to the explanations which had been made, of the supposed errors in his testimony.

After some further comments on the testimony, and reminding the jury of the duty of strict impartiality, his Honor dismissed them to consider their verdict.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Davies.

No trials took place in this Court yesterday. The District-Attorney was prepared to try the case of W. H. Drake and Patrick Duffy, indicted with Joseph Coburn, who pleaded guilty on the 23d April for an assault and battery on Samuel Davidson, a police-officer. Ex-Judge A. A. Phillips not being prepared on the part of the defence, the Court adjourned till this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The May term of this Court commenced yesterday, when the following gentlemen were impannelled as the Grand Jury:

JAS B. NICHOLSON, Foreman.

Francis H. Amidan,	Andrew Anderson,	James Bogardus,
Sam'l N. Dodge,	D. H. Tompkins,	Andrew Foster,
James Hunter,	John H. Redfield,	Burtis Skidmore,
Elnathan Thorn,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	Alfred P. Arnold,
Edward A. Boyd,	Elen B. Crocker,	Francis Indicott,
Edw. B. Fellows,	Spencer K. Green,	Wm. H. Knapp,
R. T. Randolph,	Sam'l T. Skidmore,	Evans T. Walker.

Patrick Brady, charged with assault and battery under very aggravating circumstances, was discharged by Judge RUSSELL. Patrick had pleaded guilty to a lesser offence than what he was charged with, and the Judge thought that, as he had been in prison since the 29th January, with a wife and large family to support, he had better be set at liberty.

George Reyer, a boy of 17 years of age, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Thomas Bowyer was tried on a charge of forgery, and acquitted. The Assistant District-Attorney remanded him on another indictment.

George Zaller was tried and acquitted for an attempt at assault.

Daniel Hurley was tried on a charge of larceny and acquitted.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and upon all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cochoco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
GLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsutta,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Matamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF
FINE MILLINERY
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
In consequence of the great increase, both
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
OF OUR EXTENSIVE
MANTILLA AND SHAWL BUSINESS,
And our inability to obtain more room in our present premises, we have determined to relinquish our Millinery and Millinery Goods Departments, and devote our entire Store in future to
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
In order to effect early and rapid sales, we have marked down our entire stock of
BONNETS
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
AND
PLUMES,
BLONDES, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.,
TO LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.
Our stock consists of newly-imported goods, and is the largest and most complete in the United States.
We would direct attention to our MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of SHAWLS and MANTILLAS, all of which for this special occasion, we have
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
Sale at the Reduced Prices commences MONDAY, MAY 2d, and will continue till disposed of.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GORGEOUS
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
IMPORTED FROM
THE MOST CELEBRATED FACTORIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
NOTE
THE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCED PRICES
English Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Real English Brussels, 75c. to $1 25.
Imperial 3-plys, 90c. to $1 12½.
Extra Super Ingrains, 75c.
Good Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 50c.
Oil Cloths, 31c. to 75c. per yard.
Crossley's Superb Medallion Carpets,
Druggets, Matings, Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Just received per steamer *Africa*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT
SPLENDID LACE CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.
GOOD LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION, $5 A PAIR.
CURTAIN LACES,
SPLENDID QUALITY, 5c. A YARD.
1,000 PIECES DRAPERY MUSLINS,
FROM AUCTION,
FROM 10c. TO 6s. A YARD.
1,000 LINEN DAMASK TABLE-COVERS, NAPKINS, AND DOWLAS
FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALE OF LAST WEEK, VERY LOW.
600 PIECES SPLENDID
QUALITY 4-4 BRILLIANTS, HALF A YARD.
CRASHES,
HUCKS,
HUCKS TOWELS,
FLANNELS,
LININGS, &c.,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
ONE DOOR BELOW 14TH-ST.
R. H. MACY.

ENLARGEMENT OF LACE
DEPARTMENT,
AND CLOSING OF OUR
CORSET DEPARTMENT,
ON ACCOUNT OF OUR LARGELY INCREASING TRADE.
IN OUR LACE DEPARTMENT,
WE HAVE DECIDED
TO CLOSE OUR CORSETS
CLEANLY OUT
AT A SACRIFICE.
OUR MECHUMEIN CORSETS
WILL ALL BE CLOSED AT
$1 20 A PAIR.
FRENCH, COLORED AND WHITE
CORSETS AT 5s., 6s., 7s. A PAIR.
SPLENDID QUALITY OF LONG
CORSETS AT LESS THAN COST.
CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.

ON THE
15TH OF APRIL
We opened our
NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
We shall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands the care and management of children or would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will be found amiable and agreeable among children, has no objection to the country; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as nurse, and is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go to the country; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Inquire of Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, or No. 13 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as first-class chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to travel with a family, or plain sewing, or make herself generally useful; has two years reference from her last place. Inquire for two days at No. 94 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the front house, second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to do general housework; is a good baker, first-rate washer and ironer. The other as chambermaid and waiter. Understand their business in all its branches. No objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 West 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived for the last four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 East 31st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook and baker, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 178 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do up gentlemen's shirts in the neatest style, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No 222 4th av., be ween 15th and 16th sts; the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, hair dressing and French fluting; does up ladies' muslins; no objection to travel with a lady; excellent City reference. Call at No. 97 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business and has had long experience in private families; has the best of City references. Please call at No 8 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 1d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to assist in the care of growing children. Can be seen till suited at No. 24 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PERMAnent situation with a respectable private family as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothing; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; has the best City reference. Call at No. 24 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or a situation with the care of children; can give the best City reference. Call or address by note her last employers, on this day (Tuesday), No. 29 West 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady, or to assist a lady in housekeeping; has had several years' experience in the care of young children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 110 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman in a private family as first rate cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; pastry and jellies and all kinds of desserts; she has the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No 344 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as lady's maid or seamstress; is a very good hair-dresser; understands all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a private family as cook; understands her business perfectly, baking and all that belongs to cooking; has no objection to go in the country, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 75 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing with a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. In the basement.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small, private family. Unexceptionable City reference given. Call at No. 109 9th-st., between University place and Broadway, where she can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and to do light chamberwork in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses; will be found most trustworthy; has no objection to travel with a lady. Please call at No. 390 1st av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT young woman as nurse; is fully capable to take charge of an infant or grown children, or to act as chambermaid and assist in the nursery; has no objection to the country. Has the best City reference. Inquire at No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., basement, for two days.

WANTED—FOR A VERY EXPERIENCED AND really first class servant, a situation as first-rate cook and very excellent washer and ironer; leaves her place without any fault; is highly recommended by former employers for thorough neatness, integrity and good disposition. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, HONEST Protestant woman, a situation as cook washer and ironer; understands meats soups pastry, jellies, &c.; is an excellent bread baker and a splendid washer and ironer; is well recommended; prefers the country. Apply at No. 216 Bowery

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; best of City references given if required; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 81 east 33d st., between Lexington and 3d avs; has no objections to go a little distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation in a private family as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; would do part of the washing and ironing; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 238 6th av., for two days, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—FOR A VERY EXPERIENCED AND highly respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or up-stairs servant. Is a girl who understands her duties thoroughly, of very neat and respectable appearance, pleasant and obliging disposition, and has most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 127 West 19th st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a respectable family. Will do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and assist with children. Can be seen for two days at 165 Chambers st. Best of City references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; neat, obliging and trustworthy to her employer; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 309 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid; would prefer to travel or go in the country; can give the best of reference from her present employer, whose service she has been in for three years. Address CATHARINE, Box No. 16 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 30 Liberty-st., opposite the Union Hotel, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference will be given. Call at No. 170 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 Hammond-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, has good City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 109 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress and chambermaid; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 36 East 18th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; has been near three years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 15th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITH the best of City reference, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer, and, if required, to do up preserves. Send a note to Mr. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to take care of children and do plain sewing. Understands her business well. Best of references. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress; she perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing; she can also do up fine muslins in the best manner. Can be seen until engaged at No. 267 7th-av., between 23th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and sewing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress and fine washe; has no objections to the country; best City references. Can be seen at No. 230 East 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse and to do plain sewing, or plain sewing and chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 35th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECommended young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; can be seen for two days at No. 503 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SERVANT, A situation to do chamberwork or to take care of children. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 106 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED woman, as cook; is a first-rate cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 Hammond-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, has good City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 109 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress and chambermaid; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 36 East 18th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; has been near three years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 15th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITH the best of City reference, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer, and, if required, to do up preserves. Send a note to Mr. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress and fine washe; has no objections to the country; best City references. Can be seen at No. 230 East 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse and to do plain sewing, or plain sewing and chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 35th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECommended young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; can be seen for two days at No. 503 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SERVANT, A situation to do chamberwork or to take care of children. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 106 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED woman, as cook; is a first-rate cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs

WANTED—BY A NEAT, SMART GIRL, WELL recommended, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she is quick at her work, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman, as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; can produce good City reference. Call at No 68 Christopher-st.

WET NURSE.—A LADY HAVING NO FURther occasion for an excellent wet nurse, wishes to procure a situation for her. Apply at No 69 East 17th-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon.

FOR EUROPE.—ANY FAMILY GOING TO EUrope, and wishing a competent person to take care of children, or to wait upon a lady, can find one at her present place No. 34 East 21st-st. She is never sea sick, and most reliable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SEVERAL GERMAN, English, Irish and other girls, of known respectability, waiting now at the Broadway Institute, No 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, seven years established, is now conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and supplies a class of servants for respectability of appearance and reliability of character, unsurpassed by any other Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand.

WANTED—GIRLS.—GIRLS OUT OF EMPLOYment take notice, that owing to the numerous applications for servants of every capacity at MORRIS CORNEAL'S Establishment, No. 424 Broadway, I have received to throw my office open, and free of any charge whatever. Mind, MORRIS CORNEAL 424 Broadway.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants of every capacity, at MORRIS COHNERT'S Establishment, No 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office. Also, gardeners and farmers constantly on hand.

WANTED—SERVANTS.—COOKS, CHAMBERmaids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and a large number of girls for general housework, wanted immediately. All must be competent servants, and be able to give good references. Apply at the servants' institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS ARE NOW ready for superior servants, at Mr. BOOKMAN'S Select and only Office, No. 59 East 13th st., near Broadway—especially for English, German and Protestant. A Protestant groom wanted immediately. Also, a waiter.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics No 194 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A middle aged woman of long and good experience in this country and her own; is an excellent washing, colored or white; can the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen from 8 to 9 o'clock in the evening at No. 129 Waverley-place. None need apply but those who are willing to pay good wages. Understands all kinds of fluting and plaiting.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can make boys' clothing nicely; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 81 east 33d st., between Lexington and 3d avs; has no objections to go a little distance in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. No small private family; is of an obliging disposition. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Will go in the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls. One is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; the other a chambermaid and waiter, or would do chamber work and assist in the washing and ironing. Both have good City references. A place together would be preferred. Can be seen for two days, at No. 112 Ludlow st., between Delancy and Rivington.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as cook has no objection to assist in the washing. The other as chambermaid and waitress; is well experienced; have good reference from their last place. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 2d floor, front room; have no objections to go a short distance in the country, if suited, together.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of a baby; has no objection to assist in the chamber work; is willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 231 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9 havs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, the other as waitress or chambermaid; they have good experience and the best of reference from their last place. Call at No. 231 6th-av., in the tea store, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call at No. 91 East 16th st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; has good City reference. Apply at No 94 Grove-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has been six years in last place and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 229 Mulberry st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to travel with a lady going to California; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at 77 Forsyth-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical and thorough gardener; understands grapery and green-house, flower grounds, and vegetables; as also the laying out of a new place; has the highest City reference as to capability, sobriety, and industry and will strive to give satisfaction to his employer. Address C. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT young man and his wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom or hostler; can milk and take care of cows; the woman as chambermaid and plain cook, laundress or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; would make themselves generally useful to their employer. Address J. F., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, coaches and harness; no objection to the country for the Summer. First class City reference given. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address E. E., No. 12 Union-court, University-place, or box No. 205 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Also, the breaking and training of young horses; is willing and obliging. Can give the highest City and country reference, as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Address J. M., No. 79 Bleecker-st., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man. He understands the care and management of horses and is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Would assist in the garden, or make himself otherwise useful. No objection to the country. Address F. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man; he understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; can produce the best of City references as to character and capability; will be found willing and attentive; no objection to the country. Address P. T., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant Scotchman of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has the best City reference; has no objection to go to the country; can be seen for three days. Apply to J. C., No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A private family, by a trustworthy man of long experience in the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has the best City reference from his previous and last places. Address C. M., No. 37 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., (ring the first bell,) or Box No 206 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business perfectly well; he is a careful, steady driver, and a professional man about horses, and has lived in some of the best families in this City or country. Direct a note to Charles S. Coxheard, No. 704 Broadway, for J. M., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single young man of steady habits, in either country or City; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper, and a good waiter. Address J. W., No. 144 Clinton-place, in the office, for two days, or Union-square Post office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman and wife, Protestants, recently from England—the man as coachman; will assist at gardening, &c; he is a good groom, and an excellent driver; his wife, as chambermaid and waiter, or seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHout any family, situations, the man as coachman, and he as cook or laundress; is a small family; no objection to the country; the man has lived 7 years in his last place; the best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands his business; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, is willing to make himself generally useful, is not afraid of work, has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 182, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUATIONS in a private family or Summer hotel: the woman as professed cook; the man as head waiter or steward; they are capable of their business, as their reference will certify and have no incumbrance. Address C. H., care of T. T., druggist, Broadway, corner of 14th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man of temperate habits and long experience; he has lived in the most respectable families in England and New-York; has several years' reference from his last place. He can be seen at No. 198 Bowery, in the clothing store, to day and to morrow.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman; has lived five years in last place; horses and good recommendations; understands his business; prefers the country. Apply for J. K., at C. Waters', No. 840 Broadway, or address J. K., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver; can produce best of reference from his last employer, would assist in the garden or make himself otherwise useful, no objection to the country. Address F. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, of good character, who under tands the care and management of horses, and also the care of harness and carriages: is a steady driver; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address W. R., No 21 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver and groom; his last places will tell for him. Inquire of N. B. Lane, No. 91 Broadst., for JAMES, or to No. 181 Avenue C, second floor, for JAMES McNALEY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND TO assist as gardener or general service; has eight years' experience in this country; can take care of horses and drive if required; has the best of reference from the country. Call or address W. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver and good groom, and has the best City references. No objection to the country. Inquire for JARRETT, at Brewster & Co's, corner of Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESpectable man, who is capable of taking full charge of his business and has the very best of references. Any gentleman desirous of having a good waiter may address the advertiser, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts, at the apothecary's, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man, who truly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver, and steady; can give the best City reference from his last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office; or LOWERY'S Saddlery-store, No. 932 Broadway; or call.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by respectable gentlemen whom he has lived with. Address J. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or Mr. CAMPBELL'S saddlery, No. 80 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Protestant young man of long practical experience in every department of the business, and possessed of every qualification to fill the situation to the satisfaction of his employer as his recommendations will show. Address GARDENER, Box No. 191 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN and his wife; the woman as cook, the man as waiter, in a private family or hotel; both understand their business in all its branches; can be well recommended. Address J. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man who understands his business perfectly in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as waiter in a respectable private family; the best of City reference. Call at Mr. Kerr's grocery store, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway; can be seen for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman as porter in a store; is not afraid of work; terms moderate; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in the store No. 16 Beaver-st., one door from 8th-av. Call for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ASSISTANT DENtist; also an operator. Apply at PETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. The applicants by mail will state their age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and wages required, &c. No notice taken of those not complying with the above.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, ON THE Hudson, 30 miles from New-York a first rate cook; must be a good baker; an English Protestant preferred; the best of references required. Apply to day, at No. 21 East 37th-st. Also, for the same place, a first-class laundress.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION DRY GOODS house a young man who has some knowledge of dry goods and keeping accounts. Address A. B. C., Box No. 187 *Times* office, giving specimens of writing and references. Salary about $600.

WANTED—A GARDENER IN A PLACE NEAR the City. a single man that understands the business thoroughly, may apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 91 Front st., up stairs, front office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, TO ATTEND A FIRST-class confectionery and bakery establishment; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business and write a good hand; undoubted reference required.
F. C. WHITE, Broadway, corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID; she must be a good washer and ironer, and be able to do up fine muslins. Call at 8 in the evening, at No. 110 8th av.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD COOK; GOOD wages given to such as can bring good references as to capability. Call at 8 in the evening, at No. 110 8th-av.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK AND TO ASsist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Best of City reference required.

WANTED—BY E. S MILLS & CO., A SALESMAN of experience and ability, who has an acquaintance with New York State and Michigan trade.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A CLERK who has a knowledge of the iron trade. Address J. I. W., Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store; one acquainted with the City trade. Address SALESMAN, Box No 751 Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY AT ENDICOTT & CO.'S, No. 80 Beekman-st., up stairs.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &C.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
STRAW HAT MANUFACTURERS,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having had their expectations so much more than realized by the cordial manner in which THE TRADE received THE BORNER HAT,
and feeling confident that the favorable opinion so generally expressed will be fully borne out by ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS,
would now call attention to the other leading styles introduced or adopted by them, such as
THE MORPHY,
THE WILLIAM TELL,
THE SONORA and
THE YOUNG SOUTHERNER,
As well as to their large variety of
STAPLE STRAW GOODS,
In LEGHORN and BRAID,
Of Brown, White, Silver and Mixed colors.
FOR
MEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' And CHILDREN'S WEAR
ALSO
LEGHORN FLATS and BLOOMERS,
Untrimmed,
Together with those well-established favorites,
THE EVERETT HAT
and
THE CRITTENDEN.

LECTURES.

MRS. EDDA MIDDLETON WILL DELIVER a Lecture on *The Life and Genius of Lady Blessington* at the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT May 5 for the establishment of an Italian Fund. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7½; lecture to begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the druggists of C. B. Leverworth, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; John M. Garner, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.—THE REV. H. W. BEECHER will deliver his celebrated lecture on "The Commonwealth," at the church in 18th-st., near 6th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1859, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents For sale at Scard man, Gray & Co.'s Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, and at the door.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his Lecture on *Patriotism*, Thursday evening next, May 5, at the Trinity M. E. Church 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Tickets, 50 cts., to be had at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING A POCKET BOOK containing J. R. Odell's check on Irving bank, dated May 2, for one hundred and eighty-seven 50-100 dollars. Also an assignment of a mortgage. Payment of the check has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the above at our office.
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND Groom, by a man who understands the care of horses and carriages well; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen, or address, T. D., No. 849 Broadway, Messrs. Waters' harness-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant young man; years of references from former employers; he knows his business in all its branches; perfectly sober, honest and industrious, and will make himself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Englishman, who understands his business and care of horses; can give good City reference; requires the situation on account of his present employer being about to leave for Europe. Call at the E. River Saddlery-store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Huston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a competent young man, married, one child; the advertiser thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies, green-house plants, &c., and is a good vegetable gardener; can produce good reference from his last place. Address J. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK IN A GARden, take care of horses and cows, and do general work about the house. The applicant can drive, and makes a good home more of an object than wages. Address Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A HOUSE TO mind for the summer; the woman is capable to cook if required. Call or address No 272 34-av., between 29th and 30th-sts, first floor, in the rear; has good reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG SCOTCHman, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands glass, grapery, and vegetables; is also a good coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; is well recommended. Apply at No 278 8-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; IS A good groom and thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to making himself useful. Address J. H., No. 88 15th st., corner of 3d-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man. He understands the management and the care both of young and old horses; is a careful driver. The country preferred. Has good City reference. Address F. M., No. 356 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A BOY SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE a situation in a merchant's office, or to learn some good trade. Can give Sunday and day school reference. Call or address HENRY DREVES, No. 140 Cannon-st., or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference, and would make himself generally useful if required. Address, for three days, B. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A good private family, by a respectable single young man, who knows his duty well; has good City reference to that effect. Address O. P., No. 809 Broadway, near 11th-st. in the chemist's store.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first rate driver and groom, honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Address W. C., Box No. 1,217, Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A PERmanent situation in a store. Can give good references from last employer. Address A. Y, Box No. 206, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Also, the breaking and training of young horses; is willing and obliging. Can give the highest City and country reference, as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Address J. M., No. 79 Bleecker-st., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man. He understands the care and management of horses and is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Would assist in the garden or make himself otherwise useful, no objection to the country. Address F. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, of good character, who under tands the care and management of horses, and also the care of harness and carriages: is a steady driver; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address W. R., No 21 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver and groom; his last places will tell for him. Inquire of N. B. Lane, No. 91 Broadst., for JAMES, or to No. 181 Avenue C, second floor, for JAMES McNALEY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND TO assist as gardener or general service; has eight years' experience in this country; can take care of horses and drive if required; has the best of reference from the country. Call or address W. B., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver and good groom, and has the best City references. No objection to the country. Inquire for JARRETT, at Brewster & Co's, corner of Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESpectable man, who is capable of taking full charge of his business and has the very best of references. Any gentleman desirous of having a good waiter may address the advertiser, No. 883 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts, at the apothecary's, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man, who truly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver, and steady; can give the best City reference from his last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office; or LOWERY'S Saddlery-store, No. 932 Broadway; or call.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by respectable gentlemen whom he has lived with. Address J. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or Mr. CAMPBELL'S saddlery, No. 80 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Protestant young man of long practical experience in every department of the business, and possessed of every qualification to fill the situation to the satisfaction of his employer as his recommendations will show. Address GARDENER, Box No. 191 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN and his wife; the woman as cook, the man as waiter, in a private family or hotel; both understand their business in all its branches; can be well recommended. Address J. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man who understands his business perfectly in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as waiter in a respectable private family; the best of City reference. Call at Mr. Kerr's grocery store, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway; can be seen for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman as porter in a store; is not afraid of work; terms moderate; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in the store No. 16 Beaver-st., one door from 8th-av. Call for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 29 West 20th-st.,
near 6th-av., (Harrison Hall.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education. French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will proceed from Canal-st. every hour. For those residing at a distance Mrs. Williams refers by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis S. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., J. Whitehou

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash Invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Charlotte Corday—Slasher and Crasher.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Memoires du Diable.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Antony and Cleopatra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Iron Chest—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Green Bushes—Pleasant Neighbor—La Tour du Nesle.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Crown Jewels—O'Nolan's Vow—Crossing the Line.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Gem of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ P. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..2½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 3, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

☞ N. Bangs Williams, Providence, R. I. will supply the New-York Times, Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, on application as above.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European news by the *North Briton*, whose arrival was announced in our morning edition of yesterday, was forwarded by telegraph from Quebec in the course of the day. It is twenty-four hours later than that by the *Bremen*. That interval had sufficed to put a different aspect upon the war question. The idea of a general disarmament, as a topic to be first discussed in the opening of the Congress, appears to have been acceded to by both France and Sardinia, and an article in the *Monsieur* announces the willingness of France to consent to a disarmament even before the commencement of negotiations; and expresses a confidence in the removal of all difficulties in the way of the desired conferences. The effect of this intelligence had been favorable upon the money market. The King of Naples was supposed to be on his death bed.

Advices to the 16th ult. have been received from Porto Rico. Produce was very high, with little prospect of a decline—the fears of a short crop being fully confirmed. The weather was unusually dry. Recent arrivals of American provisions had rendered them quite abundant.

A large German Association, desiring to colonize in Mexico, have sent an agent to Washington to consult with Señor Mata in reference to the matter. The Association is represented to possess large means. Señor Mata took the matter under consideration, and will immediately communicate with his Government.

The eighth annual Convention of the National Printers' Union assembled in Boston yesterday, and made choice of officers for the ensuing year. Robert C. Smith, of Philadelphia, was chosen President; Milo Barrett, of Montgomery, Ala., and George W. Colby, of Cincinnati, Vice-Presidents; Thomas J. Walsh, of New-York, Secretary and Treasurer, and George N. Bristin, of New-Orleans, Corresponding Secretary. A banquet on Thursday night will close the proceedings.

It is proposed to establish a new Southern Steamship Line between Boston and New-Orleans. A preliminary meeting under an act of incorporation passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, was held in Boston yesterday, at which Donald McKay presided. A committee was chosen to solicit subscription to the capital stock.

Sexreiter, the late antagonist of Phelan in the billiard match at Detroit, has challenged the latter to play a new match for $5,000, within ninety days. A forfeit of $1,000 has been forwarded from Detroit to this City, and it is proposed that the match be played here.

Seventy thousand dollars have been collected for the establishment of the new Museum of Comparative Zoology in Boston; which, with $50,000 donated by Mr. Gray, makes the total available fund $120,000, exceeding by $20,000 the sum required by the legislative enactment to insure State aid to the amount of $100,000 more. Ground for the Museum will be broken this Summer.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen nominating Nicholas Dimond for City Inspector, the nomination of Elijah F. Purdy for that office having been, in his opinion, virtually rejected by the Board. After some debate the Board returned the nomination to the Mayor, as it did that of Mr. Purdy. A resolution in favor of appointing a Committee of five to prepare for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and appropriating $5,000 therefor, was laid over. So was the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of permitting the Comptroller to employ thirteen additional clerks on salaries amounting in the aggregate to $12,800 per annum. The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of awarding the contract for repairing Broadway to Charles J. Waterbury, was lost for want of a constitutional vote, but the subject was reconsidered and laid on the table.

The Board of Councilmen last evening adhered to its former action, refusing to sanction the course of the Fire Commissioners in disbanding Company No. 4 for its connection with the Beekman-street disturbance, and directing that their apparatus should be returned to the Company. The Counsel to the Corporation was directed to inform the Board whether the Manhattan Gas Company had legal authority to fix the size of pipe to be used, and the number of burners for pipe of different sizes; also, whether workmen were right in charging the prices fixed by the Company for laying service-pipe to the curb-stone. Alderman Boole's resolution appropriating $1,950 to defray the expenses of the recent lobbying committee at Albany was laid over. It was voted to appropriate $950 to defray the expenses of Fire Commissioners in employing counsel to contest appeal from their decision.

The Police Commissioners reorganized yesterday by electing Mr. Stillman President. Messrs. Ulshoeffer and Bailey, the newly-appointed members of the Board, were present.

The annual Convention of Cricketers met last night in the Astor House, Mr. Lacey in the Chair. After discharging the Committee appointed to wait on the Central Park Commissioners in regard to obtaining a suitable ground for cricketers in the Park, Committees of three on each side were appointed to arrange the preliminaries for a match between eleven foreigners and eighteen Americans, to come off on the 4th of July next at Hoboken. The Convention then adjourned.

There was less moving, straw-burning, dust raising, turmoil and confusion yesterday than usual on our great annual moving-day. The 1st of May happening on Sunday, led to a division of the hurly-burly, and half of it was accomplished on Saturday and half on Monday—by which means a vast amount of discomfort and expense to housekeepers was avoided.

Yesterday Flour opened briskly at an advance of 10c.@20c. per barrel. Wheat, Corn and Oats were also in request at firmer prices. The movements in Provisions were less extensive. Hog products were unaltered. The sales of Groceries comprised 1,000 bags Maracaibo Coffee and 500 bags St. Domingo do., on private terms; 200 bags Rio Coffee, at 12c. per pound; 179 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 26c.@29c.; 40 hhds. Clayed Cuba do., at 24c.@25c. per gallon; 950 hhds. Cuba Sugar, part at 6¼c.@7¼c.; 198 hhds. New-Orleans do., at 5¾c.@7¼c.; 190 hhds. English Island do., mainly at 6¼c.; and 50 hhds. Porto Rico do. at 7c. per pound. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

We are indebted to Purser Tisdale, of the steamship *Alabama*, for late Savannah papers.

Gov. Wise's Position and the Presidency.

We expressed some doubt the other day concerning the position of Governor Wise on the principle of non-intervention. We are punished for our presumption. He has written a letter which fills *thirty closely printed columns* of the Richmond *Enquirer*, to explain it. The Governor must be that estimable character which old Johnson so loved—a "good hater." No ordinary malice could have taken such a fearful revenge. But we have read the letter and "still live." We expect indeed a sort of immortality as the reward of our exploit; for a constitution which will survive that test may be relied on for anything. We expect, moreover, during the remaining term of our natural life to be pointed out to an astonished, rather than an admiring crowd, as *the* man who has read that letter. Probably after a year or two the tale will be deemed incredible and the tradition will be exploded like the early fables of Roman history.

We have no intention of inflicting this portentous epistle upon our readers. We may be patient and long-suffering,—not given to wrath or weariness,—as our profession requires;—but we are not merciless nor cruel towards those who depend on us for their daily news. We can tell them in few words the grand upshot of Governor Wise's fearful pronunciamento. He does not believe in non-intervention. He scouts the doctrine,—root and branch. He holds that Congress is bound to intervene,—and that it does intervene, in numberless cases, in the affairs of both States and Territories. In regard to the latter particularly he considers them as being completely under the control of Congress,—as having no rights, no powers, no corporate existence even, except as they are derived by express grant from the Federal Government. The clause in the Kansas-Nebraska bill which speaks of leaving the people of the Territories "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," is subjected by the Governor to an analysis only equaled by the experiments of Professor Doremus to detect the presence of arsenic in the human body. He sifts it, and twists it, and tortures it with an ingenuity which would have made the fortune of a Grand Inquisitor in the Duke of Alva's time; and the result of his process is that it *means* very nearly the opposite of what it *says*. The Governor proves that it must of necessity mean that the people of the Territories have no right to form or regulate anything whatever:—and that as for "domestic institutions," they have not, and cannot have, anything of the kind. It is only sovereign States that are capable of "domestic institutions." All the institutions which can exist in a Territory are "*Federal* institutions,"—institutions of the United States, and therefore subject to the control of the Federal Government. Nor do the people of the Territories "form" or "regulate" anything for themselves:—everything connected with their government is formed and regulated for them by Congress,—the boundaries of their Territory, the numbers of their Legislature, their modes of election, the action of their Courts, &c., &c. They can have nothing like sovereignty, in any form, until they apply for admission as a State. At that moment "popular sovereignty" begins to exist. Before that all sovereignty over the Territories rests in Congress. And in its admission Congress can impose no conditions which will impair its State Sovereignty when admitted.

Governor Wise thus whistles down the wind the doctrines of Popular Sovereignty and Congressional Non-Intervention. He repudiates them utterly. The South made a fatal mistake, in his opinion, when it conceded that the compromise measures of 1850 established the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery anywhere. Those very measures intervened against Slavery in several most important particulars; and recognizing such action as non-intervention was to "yield the whole of protection, and to grant the whole of prohibition of Slavery by Congress." So Governor Wise throws the whole theory overboard and falls back upon the doctrine of Congressional Sovereignty. He explains at great length that his hostility to the Lecompton Constitution was based solely upon the fact that it had been framed by a Convention whose members were elected by violence and fraud, and that Congress had a right to intervene to insure justice and fair play. He did not thereby in the least indorse the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and still less that of non-intervention.

All this paves the way for a point which, though but incidentally touched, is still of paramount importance,—the position of Senator Douglas concerning the power of the Territorial Legislature over Slavery. Mr. Douglas holds, it will be remembered, in opposition to nearly all the Southern Senators, that Congress cannot protect slave property in the Territory:—that slave-owners have a right to take their slaves there, and hold them as slaves:—that the Legislature cannot abolish or prohibit Slavery because it is recognized as a form of property by the Constitution:—but that the Legislature may make, or refuse to make, laws for its protection,—may tax slaves, and may treat them precisely as it may treat any other property. The slave-owner, he insists, can have no other legislation for *his* property than others have for theirs,—which is precisely such as the Legislature may see fit to accord. The Southern Pro-Slavery Democrats hold that Congress may, and must, legislate directly for the protection of slave property in the Territories. The organ of the Executive, the *Constitution*, has decreed a compromise by which it is hoped all differences may be healed. It holds that though *Congress* may not intervene for this purpose, the *Judiciary* must protect slave property under the Constitution against any action of the Territorial Legislature. Governor Wise, on this point, goes what is commonly called the "whole figure." He insists that it is the duty of Congress not only to protect Slavery in the Territories, but everywhere. "Intervention *for Protection*," says Governor Wise, "by the United States through Congress is all pervading:—it penetrates into States, Territories, Districts and other places throughout the United States. No doctrine could be more repugnant than this new light of non-intervention *to protect all and everything* in the jurisdiction of the United States." And this view is pressed at various points throughout his ponderous letter.

As a Presidential candidate this letter places Gov. Wise upon the platform of the extreme Southern Pro-Slavery Democracy. It severs whatever apparent alliance may have seemed to exist between him and Douglas, and ends all hope of support to his standard from the Democracy of the North. His opposition to Lecompton loses all its substantial weight, because it did not spring out of any fundamental principle connected with the sovereignty of the people, but merely from the accident of fraud at an election. He scouts Popular Sovereignty, Non-intervention, and the whole Cincinnati Platform. He has denounced the Administration, and repudiates the position of the Northern Democracy. He takes the same ground with Senators Slidell, Mason and Jefferson Davis, in regard to the duty of Congress to intervene for the protection of Slavery. We do not very clearly see how his chances of a nomination and election to the Presidency are very greatly improved by this epistle. The only thing that can save him is its tremendous length, which will effectually prevent its being read.

The Armament of Europe.

The Canadian steamer at Quebec brings us, with news that the dissolution of the British Parliament had been fixed for April 28, the apparently important intelligence that Sardinia had assented to the *principle* of a general disarmament, leaving the details to be settled by the Congress of the European Powers shortly about to meet. *Apparently* important, we say, because in point of fact this reported acquiescence of Sardinia is a very different thing from the action demanded by Austria. As Lord John Russell, in the recent British debate on the Italian question, very properly said, the suggestion of a general "disarmament" in Europe, as a *preliminary* to any Congressional debate, is simply an absurd misuse of terms. Should all the States of Europe accede to such a suggestion, not a man of the myriads now under arms would be sent home again, not a gun would be dismounted, not a regiment would be struck from the rolls of any Power. A "disarmament" now would simply be a cessation of armament. Austria might forbear to push her outposts against Sardinia; Sardinia might cease to enroll volunteers against Austria; France might cease to move her divisions upon the Alps. But no Power would deliberately weaken its power of offence and defence in the face of the contingencies now impending over Europe.

The intelligence, therefore, that Sardinia has accepted the proposition of a "disarmament" must be interpreted to mean simply that Sardinia has been induced by France to take another step towards putting Austria in the wrong before Europe and the world. The House of Hapsburg had offered to discuss its own conduct with Europe on the condition that Sardinia should cease to threaten Lombardy by her array. France advises Sardinia to accept this condition. It will involve, of course, a cessation in the Austrian fortification of the highways of Italy. It will not entail any reduction in the *forces* of Sardinia, or in those of France. It is, therefore, a *gain* of time and force to the French Emperor and his Italian allies. It decides nothing as to the complexion and course of the Congress of Europe. It leaves the Powers just where they were, save that it deprives Austria of one of her strongest pleas before the Congress. It echoes the magnanimous temper and strengthens the liberal policy of Napoleon III. It would now seem to rest with Austria mainly whether we shall have a sharp war or a deceitful peace in Europe during the coming Summer. Our own conviction is that Austria *desires* war, that her desperate financial condition combines with the traditions of her policy to stimulate her into a conflict which she hopes to make European.

In this temper of mind, as we have already said, the recent demonstrations of Ministerial England can hardly fail to confirm her. Little as Austria loves England, ardently as she strove in 1856 to humble the Island Queen, and resolved as she, in common with all the German Powers, is, upon the eventual prostration of Great Britain, it is plain that for the moment Austria will strive to seduce the English Government into supporting her Italian policy. She has already failed once and most signally in the effort, but the language of the Cabinet on April 28 proved that she has not abandoned it. A single serious mistake on the part of Lord Derby's Government during the Parliamentary *interregnum* may suffice to put Great Britain into a fatally false position. For the days of 1815 are gone forever. The Arbitress of Europe—England—has now become but one of the great Powers. Her freedom of action as a maritime State depends now upon the good-will of France and the United States; her importance as a political influence depends upon her honesty in accepting the tendencies of the times. The folly of her rulers has laid up for her a treasure of hatred on the Continent. She has, in her official capacity, betrayed every party by turns. She smiled in 1823 on the savage suppression of Spanish liberty and of Neapolitan law. She smiled in 1827 on the liberation of Greeee, and then fastened upon the new kingdom a German ruler of the old despotic type. She bowed to France when in 1830 the treaties of 1815 were thrown to the winds by the people of Paris. She tore asunder at Antwerp, in 1831, the web she had helped to weave at Vienna sixteen years before. She cringed to Russia in 1831, and to Austria in 1846, surrendering Poland to the one Power, and Cracow to the other, without a sigh over these "treaties of 1815," which Lord Derby now so gallantly invokes. She tempted Sardinia to war in 1848, and then left her at the mercy of Austria. She tempted Sicily to revolt, and then left her to the mercy of Naples. The liberals of Europe have learned to despise her; the absolutists of Europe have learned to hate her. Were Austria now sovereign in the East, and a Bourbon sitting on the throne of France, the peace of England would not be worth a year's purchase. Were the Revolution now rampant all over Europe, its red standard would be advanced within six months upon the defenceless shores of the British Empire. Napoleon III. stands alone on the Continent as the protector of that idea of Nationality which is the only sure bulwark of Great Britain against the vengeance of the Continent. That idea Napoleon maintained in 1854 against Russia. That idea he has made triumphant in the provinces of Roumelia. That idea he is now asserting for Italy. Austria, in her demand for a general *disarmament*, has been urging a complete paralysis of all Nationalities. She has been trying to restore the system of 1815, when secondary States were forced to accept their very existence at the hands of the great Powers. She does not understand that the Europe of to-day cannot so be played upon. So far as the *technical* features of disarmament are concerned, it is quite probable that Napoleon may have counselled Sardinia to accede to the Austrian suggestion. In doing so he will not merely strengthen the position of France and Italy before any Congress, but gain time for the steady and quiet advance of his own preparations for war.

The real *armament* of Europe, however, owes its origin and continuance to Austria. It is Austria which has kept commercial Europe in terror of military Europe for the last ten years. The *disarmament* of this the truly formidable armed power of the Old World can only be brought about by the strong arm of Russia or of France. The latter State has undertaken it, with the sympathy and good wishes of the former, and the work will be done. It may be delayed a week, a fortnight, a month, as shall suit the views of the chief actor, but done it will assuredly be—and so far as present indications afford us any guide to speculation upon the future, it can be done only by the strong hand and by the sword.

The News from Mexico.

A large portion of our space this morning is surrendered to valuable correspondence and other advices from Mexico. A more graphic and repulsive picture of national degradation and demoralization it would be impossible to paint. If every trace of manly courage, honor, and humanity, had been erased from the Mexican character, and the wanton viciousness of demons were implanted in its place, scenes more revolting could not have been enacted. The exceptions to this comprehensive verdict are few. President Juarez, and his Ministers Ocampo and Lerdo, may be ranked in the number; and the dash of gallantry which carried Miramon through the hostile environment besetting him at Orizaba, and placed him at the head of his army at the capital, may save his fame from the utter condemnation to which the subsequent massacre at Tacubaya should else consign it. It is otherwise a gloomy and hopeless record.

The defeat of the Constitutional Army, which had established the leaguer of the capital, was, it appears, the result of collusion. The Liberal leaders are charged with yielding to unworthy inducements, and with removing the more reliable portion of their troops in order to render the subjugation of the rest an easier task for the reactionary army. The rout of the Liberals was thus a foregone conclusion. Not admitted to the counsels of the traiters who led them, the men seem to have fought with more than ordinary spirit, and to have left an unwonted number in the field, to be dispatched with every conceivable ingenuity of cruelty by the victors. This business despatched, a second and gratuitous tragedy succeeded. The victorious army, stimulated by the priests, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of non-combattants, physicians in attendance upon the wounded, and foreigners, wherever they were found in the valley of Mexico, and only ceased the massacre for the lack of further victims. Such is Mexican, warfare and such its triumphs. A spectacle of blacker treason and corruption on the one side, and of more heartless truculence on the other, is not to be found in history. It may reasonably strengthen the doubt whether a people so demoralized deserves to be longer trusted with the faculty of self-government.

Tribute to the Wise Majority.

The first of May was this year, for the first time in seven, celebrated by the ringing of bells, the closing of stores, and the suspension of all unnecessary work. Church-going people went to church and Germans treated the day as a holiday. Not a cart was stirring, nor a load of household truck visible in any street. But country people must not suppose, because the 1st of May was this year treated as a Sabbath, that citizens have denied themselves the first-class luxury of moving. That, they will never surrender till every man has his own roof overhead and a railroad before his door; till landlords forget to be avaricious; till the streets are cleaned; till the millenium sets in. All Saturday they moved, and yesterday they went at it again with a vigor that was wearisome to behold, and that proved very damaging to crockery.

It is all well enough for a man who is the unfortunate tax-paying proprietor of a house that he can't rent, to speak disrespectfully of moving; but in sober truth it has its advantages. The world moves, why should not a man who is ambitious to keep up with it? The man who never moves soon comes to be a fogy,—subsides into "the oldest inhabitant,"—finds his lot outgrowing his house in value, and is expected to make large subscriptions for church and local improvement purposes. His Lares get cob-webby. His Penates have a smoky, dingy look. Would a literary man like to see all his school-boy compositions printed and credited to him when his eagle has been tamed? Would he have all his "Lines to Mary Ann" thrust under his hooked nose when he has attained to hoary age? But he who never moves has under his roof, to mortify him, mementoes of all the zealous follies of his early housekeeping days. The stunning paper on his parlor wall which won't get soiled enough to come off, yet has altogether outgrown his maturer taste; the abortions of book-cases, the chipped marble-mantel, the holes cut for stove-pipes where he doesn't want stove-pipes, the unused furnace, the gas-fixtures in the wrong place, are eye-sores for which time and May-day bring him no cure. But the rolling household gathers no unsightly moss. Once a year its useless traps go by the board. Rickety tables, unsightly bedsteads, abortions of book-cases, are converted into useful kindling wood. Ancient hats, damaged carpets and old clothes generally go to the poor who appreciate them. Congressional Globes, Agricultural Society reports, and poems by prosaic friends, go to the street boys, who are supposed to acquire useful knowledge and educate their unread fathers thereby. Conflagration is said to be the great sanitarian—greater perhaps than even Chadwick or Snow. But three moves are as good as a fire for cleaning the refuse out of garret and cellar, promoting cleanliness in the domicile and setting things to rights. Pity then the poor folks who lie anchored like hulks while the moving fleet sweep by them, and to whom a carman is no more of a king on May-day than on the 1st of April.

Horticultural School for Females.—Philanthropy of a direct and practial character deserves the applause of all communities. A lady of this City, Mrs. Phelps, has devised a scheme whereby woman's sphere of beautiful usefulness may be largely extended. This liberal and kindly lady proposes to establish on Long Island an establishment for training young orphan girls in the art of Horticulture—an art demanding patient care rather than physical strength. Mrs. Phelps has bestowed on the undertaking a valuable plot of land, and suitable buildings are, we understand, already in course of erection. The collateral branches of industry will include the raising and preserving of fruit and vegetables, the scientific culture of flowers; the breeding of poultry, and everything else that can be done by woman heartily and well. A scheme more thoroughly utilitarian yet so agreeable in its suggestiveness of healthful occupation has seldom been offered to the public. And all that the public is expected to do can be done without an extravagant expenditure of generosity. It will be seen by reference to our amusement column that a grand festival is about to take place at Palace Garden. The Seventy-first Regiment has taken it under its charge, and a glance at the programme will show that enough has been done to insure success. It remains for us merely to state that the proceeds of this entertainment will be added to Mrs. Phelps' generous donation and applied faithfully to the good uses suggested by the lady's novel and meritorious scheme. For the sake of this we trust that the public will bear in mind the gracious part it has to play during the coming week.

Trot between the Benicia Boy and Lady Mac.

New-Bedford, Monday, May 2.

The great trotting match between the *Benicia Boy* and *Lady Mac* came off this afternoon on the Point Road. Large amounts were pending on this test of speed, the odds on the *Benicia Boy*. Distance four miles. It was won by the *Benicia Boy* in eleven minutes four seconds, by a length and a half.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bids for the California Mail Service—Colonizing Mexico—The Mexican News—Naval Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, May 2.

The Postmaster-General has not yet examined the bids for the California Mail service. Among the bidders are the old Nicaragua Transit Company, who hope to get the mail contract, and through its protection enforce the Transit contract with Nicaragua. The State Department will refuse to interfere in the matter, and Gen. Jesup has notified the Government that the old Company will be stopped. Mr. White threatens to crush the prospects of the Company if he is dropped. Judge Holt will endeavor to avoid all complications.

The agent of a large German Association had an interview to-day with Señor Mata, in relation to a Colony contract which they desire to obtain from Mexico. Señor Mata took the proposition under advisement, and will communicate it to his Government. The Association, I learn, possess large means, and are willing to come under military obligations to the Juarez Government.

Señor Mata failed to receive dispatches to-day, but regards the reported disasters of the Liberals as of small moment. He was called upon to-day by the Hon. William Churchwell, with whom he had a long interview on Mexican affairs.

Chevalier Hulsemann laid before Gen. Cass to-day dispatches received by him touching the war question in Europe. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, May 2.

Captain Jarvis, commanding the sloop-of war *Savannah*, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated off Sacrificios April 21, while speaking of Mexican affairs, says:

"From all I can learn the crisis is at hand, and a month or less will about determine the fate of one or other of the parties."

He adds:

"The Prussian frigate sailed on the 13th for Norfolk *vid* Tampico, and on the 20th the British ship *Tartar* and the gunboat *Jasper* left Sacrificios. It was reported that the *Cæsar* and *Diadem* would sail for England on the 20th of April."

The Navy Department is also in receipt of dispatches from Captain Lavalette, dated Gulf of Spezzia, April 8, in which he says that Contreno Ottairo, a musician on board the *Wabash*, was seized by the Sardinian authorities on the ground that he was a native of that country and was absent from the recruiting of 1839. He has been released, as, on examination, it did not appear that he owed, as was claimed, military service to that Government. The correspondence shows that Captain Lavalette took prompt action.

Secretary Cass has recently been prostrated by an attack of illness, but from which there is every prospect that he will soon recover.

The act of March last having provided that coal for naval purposes shall be obtained, as some other supplies are, by advertisement, the Navy Department has in consequence abolished the coal agencies.

The Government has received voluminous dispatches from Nicaragua, but they throw no new light on events in that quarter. The Belly contract has not been confirmed by the Congress of Nicaragua. The decree of the free transit passed by this body is to be a law if the President of that Republic deems it advisable to issue his proclamation to that effect.

The steamer *Water-Witch* from Paraguay arrived here to-day.

Additional Utah News.

St. Louis, Monday, May 2.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of the 8th ult., says that the excitement there has somewhat abated, and that this is attributed in part to the knowledge the Mormons now have of the practical working of the Jury law passed by the late Legislature, it being a complete bar to the punishment of any crime committed by the Mormons. Under this law the Clerks of the Mormon County Courts select the Grand and Petty Juries of the Federal Courts, and such restrictions are imposed as disqualify every Gentile in the Territory. The rupture between Judiciary and Executive is stated to be open and irreconcilable unless the Governor yields, which he will not do; and if the Administration moves in the matter detrimental to the Judges, they will resign and publish a manifesto disclosing darker and bloodier scenes than any heretofore exposed. Judge Chadlaugh has adjourned the Court of Provo, being unable to accomplish anything. Brigham Young delivered a temperate discourse in the Tabernacle on the 7th.

From Boston.

PROPOSED SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINE—THE THORNDYKE WILL CASE, ETC.

Boston, Monday, May 2.

A preliminary meeting under an act of incorporation from the Legislature to establish a Southern Steamship Company, capital $400,000, was held here to-day. Mr. Donald McKay presided, and Mr. Geo. W. Thayer was elected Clerk of the Corporation. Messrs. J. W. Converse, Isaac Rich and Donald McKay were chosen a Committee to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock, when the meeting adjourned for two weeks. The terminus of the proposed steamship route will be New Orleans.

The Thorndyke Will case was before the Probate Court this forenoon, and petitions were presented to allow $6,000 annually to the widow, and $3,000 annually to the other petitioners, during the pending of the suit, and leaving $3,000 for Mr. Marvin in case the will should be broken. No opposition was made to the petitions, and the case was postponed till the last week in May. The deposition of the Widow Thorndyke is on file in the Court. It has not yet been used as evidence, but it is rumored that it contains a statement that Mrs. Thorndyke expected her husband back to Paris, to remain a short time only, after which she expected to return with her husband to Boston, to take a house for a permanent residence.

About 1 o'clock this morning, in South Wellfleet Mass., Samuel Fish shot Mr. Eben S. Ward, his father-in-law, dead, with a shot gun. Fish then tried to shoot himself, but the gun missed fire. The murderer first alarmed the family by throwing bricks through the windows, when Mr. Ward and his wife got out of bed and lighted a lamp, soon after which the fatal shot was fired through the window. Fish has been arrested, and confesses the deed. He has been occasionally insane.

Convention of the National Printers' Union.

Boston, Monday, May 2.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the National Printers' Union met here to-day in the room of the Common Council at the City Hall. After a preliminary organization and some unimportant proceedings, the Convention made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Robert C. Smith, of Philadelphia.
Vice-President—Milo Barrett, of Montgomery, Ala.
Second Vice-President—George W. Colby, of Cincinnati.
Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas J. Walsh, of New-York.
Corresponding Secretary—George N. Brisbin, of New-Orleans.

About thirty delegates are present, representing the principal cities of the Union. The Convention will terminate with a banquet at the Revere House, on Thursday night. The delegates are meeting with a generous hospitality.

Young Woman Murdered by her Insane Father.

Troy, Monday, May 2.

A murder occurred in the town of Sand Lake, about fourteen miles from this city, on Sunday. An old man named John Belding beat out his daughter Christina's brains with a hammer. He was laboring under a fit of insanity, and imagined that his daughter was possessed of a devil. The murdered girl was about nineteen years of age. Belding was brought to this city, and is now in jail. The Grand Jury is in session, and has already taken action in the case.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

New-Orleans, Monday, May 2.

President Fowlkes has published a report of the proceedings of the Board of Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The stock is to be reduced to $1,250,000, and the stockholders are required to surrender half the present issue. President Fowlkes has gone to Memphis, and will call a meeting there; also at Louisville and elsewhere.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Rondout, N. Y., Monday, May 2.

The first cargo of coal arrived down the Delaware and Hudson Canal on Saturday evening, from Hawley. Coal from Honesdale arrived this morning. Large quantities of coal are expected to arrive this week from Honesdale and Hawley.

Convention of Medical Teachers.

Louisville, Monday, May 2.

The Convention of Medical Teachers of the United States met here to-day. Twenty schools were represented. Professor Cheney, of Berkshire Medical College, presided. After a long discussion, the Convention was unable to fix on a definite plan of action, and adjourned. The Convention will reassemble to-morrow. The city is full of the disciples of Esculapius from all parts of the country.

The weather is delightful. The thermometer at noon to-day stood 80° in the shade.

Fires.

THE CRAWFORD HOUSE, AT WHITE MOUNTAINS, BURNT.

Littleton, N. H., Monday, May 2.

The Crawford House, at White Mountains, was destroyed by fire last night. Insurance $14,000. It will be rebuilt at once.

FIRE IN PAWTUCKET.

Providence, Monday, May 2.

A fire occurred to-day in the village of Pawtucket, about five miles south of this city, which destroyed one of the oldest mills in the State. It was used for the manufacture of shoddy. A dwelling house was entirely consumed, and many others were more or less injured. A number of barns were also burnt. Most of the property was uninsured.

FIRE IN GORDONSVILLE.

Gordonsville, Va., Tuesday, May 2.

The principal hotel here, with an adjoining building, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. Loss $6,000; fully insured.

FIRE IN PERRYMANSVILLE.

Baltimore, Sunday, May 1.

The residence of the Hon. Jacob A. Perryman, in Perrymansville, Harford County, burnt on Saturday. Loss $8,000.

The Captain and Four Seamen of the Schooner Sarah L. Hills from Savannah.

Charleston, Sunday, May 1.

The captain and four seamen belonging to the schooner *Sarah L. Hills*, from Savannah, 29th April, bound to Kennebunk, Maine, reached Charleston on Saturday. The vessel was abandoned, dismasted and full of water.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CITY INSPECTOR RETURNED TO THE MAYOR—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY—REPAIRING BROADWAY—ADDITIONAL CLERKS FOR THE COMPTROLLER.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, had another sharp debate with regard to the City Inspectorship, arising upon the following communication from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, May 2.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: The nomination of Elijah F. Pardy to fill the vacancy existing in the office of City Inspector by reason of the expiration of the term of George W. Morton on the 31st December last, having been sent back to me, and therefore rejected by your honorable body, I respectfully nominate Nicholas Dimond for City Inspector to fill the vacancy thus caused by the expiration of the term of George W. Morton. In submitting this new nomination to your honorable body, permit me again to call your attention to the imperative necessity that this important department of the City Government, of which the City Inspector is the head, and which is charged by the Charter with the superintendence of cleaning the streets and other sanitary regulations of the City, should at once be placed in a condition to perform promptly these important duties so essential to the public health as well as the comfort of our own citizens.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Alderman Genet thought the paper could not be received, and called for the decision of the Chair on this point.

The President said there was already a paper in relation to this matter before the Board, and until that was disposed of this nomination could not be acted on, but the paper could be received.

Alderman Genet moved that the communication be returned to the Mayor.

Alderman Bradley said Mr. Dimond was a good Democrat.

Alderman Stark wanted to know whether he was a physician?

The President believed not.

Alderman Peck moved that the communication be laid on the table.

Alderman Boole did not see how the Board could entertain the name of Mr. Dimond any more than that of Mr. Purdy.

Alderman Bradley thought it was time that the Committee appointed to consider the nomination for the City Inspectorship resigned or was discharged. Already this matter had been before that Committee two or three months. He thought it was the duty of Democrats to sustain Democrats, when their names were sent in. The Democrat whose name was sent in at this time was a Democrat of forty years' standing in this City. No one could say anything against him as a man of character and as a Democrat of integrity. It was high time that this fool's play and farce was brought to an end.

Alderman Stephens recited the history of this controversy with regard to the City Inspectorship. Mr. Morton had sued out a mandamus to compel the Mayor to sign warrants for his pay, and that of his employes, from Jan. 1. The salaries of poor men were involved in this matter, and he would vote now as he had voted before—to return the paper to the Mayor.

Alderman Boole said, if the Board desired to discharge the Committee, no one would sooner give up the paper committed to them than he, the Chairman of that Committee; but till that Committee was discharged he would no more vote for confirming Mr. Dimond than for confirming Mr. Purdy. He contended that the Mayor could not withdraw the name of Dr. Foster till his name was acted on.

Alderman Genet said that now as before, because the Board was not consulted with regard to this matter, he would not vote to consider the Mayor's nomination.

Alderman Tuomey eulogized Mr. Dimond, but said that, to be consistent, he must vote on this subject as he had voted before. As regarded the experience of Mr. Dimond, he was not as good a man for this place as some that might be nominated. Till consulted by the Mayor he would vote for no Mayor's nominee.

The Board refused to lay the communication on the table—(Ayes 6, Nays 10.) Aldermen Adams, Henry, Darragh, Peck, Seagrist and Bradley voting in the affirmative.

Alderman Boole moved "that the communication be respectfully returned to his Honor the Mayor."

Alderman Bradley moved as an amendment that the Board proceed to confirm the nomination of the Mayor.

This motion was declared out of order and Alderman Boole's motion prevailed; Ayes 9, Nays 6.

Alderman Peck moved that a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the Street Commissioner and prepare for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and that $5,000 be appropriated therefor. It was laid over.

The majority and minority reports in relation to Reservoir-square, were taken from the table and made the special order for the next meeting.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of awarding to Charles G. Waterbury the contract for repairing Broadway, at $1 30 per square yard, was taken from the table.

Alderman Peck moved to insert the names of John P. and Thomas Cummings instead of that of Mr. Waterbury, and that $1 50 be inserted instead of $1 30. This was lost, and the report was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Ayes, 11; nays, 8.

The subject was reconsidered, and the report was laid on the table.

The Committee on Salaries and Officers reported in favor of permitting the Comptroller to employ the following additional Clerks: Two Assistant Book-keepers, at $1,200 a year each; five General Clerks, at $1,000 a year each; two General Clerks, at $800 a year each; two Deputy Collectors of City Rev

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONVEYANCE FROM NEW-YORK TO FLUSHING.—Meeting of Residents.—A large meeting of the principal citizens of Flushing was held on Saturday evening at MAYHAN'S Hotel, to express their displeasure at the new arrangements adopted by the Railroad management. GIDEON H. BOWNE was elected President of the meeting, and, upon calling it to order, explained its object. The citizens of Flushing, who had such a deep interest in the means of transit between that place and New-York, had confidently expected increased facilities of travel under the new management, but instead of that the new proprietors raised the rate of communication, and also limited commuters to particular trains which would not accommodate them. He suggested that their only remedy would be in resorting, as the Harlem people had done, to the use of fast steamers, which would make the trip to and from the City in fifty minutes—accommodate all the people of Strattonport as well as Flushing, and pay well as an investment. The Hon Jose W. LAWRENCE also addressed the meeting, explaining the difficulties which the citizens experienced in depending wholly upon the Railroad, and urged the importance of establishing other accommodations. The interests of the town, as well as the immediate convenience of gentlemen having business in the City of New-York, made it necessary, in his opinion, to put on a line of boats. Other gentlemen also spoke in the same strain, after which a motion was adopted to organize a company with a capital of $50 000, with power to increase it to $60,000, the same to be divided into 5,000 shares of $10 each; the title of the Company to be "The Flushing, College Point and New-York Ferry Company." A subscription list was then opened, and eight hundred and thirty shares were subscribed on the spot. This, with $20,000 previously subscribed by CONRAD POPPENHAUSEN, Esq., makes over $28 000 already offered to the stock. The meeting was very animated, and of one mind. A Committee of gentlemen was then appointed to obtain subscriptions to the stock, and the meeting adjourned. The steamboat *Isaac City* has been thoroughly and newly painted, and will, for the present, make the regular trips between New-York and Flushing. The *Enoch Dean*, meantime, has been hauled off for a short time to be repaired.

MOVING DAY.—Families who left comfortable homes yesterday, and who to-day are in the midst of confusion, need not be informed that the first of May has passed. Cartmen, of course, made the most of the necessities of rich and poor. If in the haste of putting furniture on carts bits were knocked off here and there, owners gathered up the pieces and were thankful if they did not accumulate pockets full before night. A few days will suffice to render new homes familiar to those who have homes to go to. But all are not so fortunate. Some the first of May moves from wretched apartments into the streets, where the air is freer, and rents are lower than in the rooms where they have passed the dampest and coldest of the winter months. Even these must keep moving on, but let them be thankful that sunny skies are over them, and that Spring winds are warmer than those of Winter. A word of comfort to the great multitude who dread the first of May more than any other day in the Calendar. A year must pass before it can return again.

TROTTING ON UNION COURSE, L. I.—There was a trotting match on the Union Course, yesterday, for a purse of $50, mile heats; best three in five, to wagons. H. WOODRUFF named s. g. *Frank Temple*, who won the first, third and fourth heats and the race. D. TALLMAN named b. g *Senator*, who won the second heat. E. g. *Dart*, named by GEORGE JENKINS; b. m. *Hazel*, named by D. PIFFER, and b. m. *Lady Warren*, named by W. PEABODY, were drawn. Time—2:41, 2:41, 2:42, 2:42½. The attendance was large, and the winner was the favorite from the start. There was also a trot for a purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between s. g. *Sorrell Billy* and s. g. *Bassett*, which was won by *Billy*. Time—6:11, 6:12 and 6:07.

POLICEMEN FOR QUARANTINE.—Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER last Friday received a letter from a prominent member of the Committee of Arrangements which has charge of the preparations for the rejoicings at Staten Island on account of the action of the Legislature with regard to Quarantine, advising him to send a sufficient Police force to Staten Island to guard against any attempt that may be made by evil-disposed persons taking advantage of the excitement, to burn the Quarantine buildings. The Deputy Superintendent, with an adequate force, will be at Quarantine this evening.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that 308 deaths occurred in this City during the past week, which is a decrease of 39, as compared with the week previous, and 40 less than during the corresponding week of last year. Of the number, 205 were not over 10 years of age, and 51 were inmates of public institutions;—114 died of diseases of the lungs and throat, 70 of diseases of the brain and nerves, and 36 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs;—255 were natives of the United States, 70 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 7 of England, and 1 from each of several other nations.

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH—ADDAMS BEATEN.—Yesterday, on Union Course, L. I., the walking match by Mr. ADDAMS against time for $200, the pedestrian to walk four miles in thirty minutes, a fair heel and toe walk to place. The day was fine, and the attendance was large. From the start ADDAMS walked his best, making the first mile in 7 minutes and 28 seconds; the first two miles in 15 minutes and 35 seconds, and the four miles in 31 minutes and 44 seconds, losing the match by one minute and 44 seconds. Previous to starting, betting was lively, ADDAMS having the call at $100 to $80.

LABORERS' STRIKE.—The laborers employed on the new Reservoir, yesterday struck for higher wages, having hitherto received $1 per day. A few of those at work in the Central Park and on other contract work in the vicinity, joined them. More than 2,500 of those on the Park, however, kept faithfully at their work through the day. The strikers demand $1 12½ for ten hours work. They have been receiving $1 for eleven hours heretofore.

THE CORONERS' OFFICE.—The Coroners' office was yesterday removed to No. 4 Centre-street, where—after over a year of persistent petitioning—commodious and well furnished rooms have been provided or them by the Board of Supervisors. Dr. PHILIP HARLOW, who has served as Deputy-Coroner for several years, yesterday resigned his office, and Dr. BACH was appointed in his place.

KILLED BY A STICK OF TIMBER.—DUDLEY M. MILLS, a boy nine years old, while playing with some other boys on a pile of timber in Cannon-street, was killed by one of the timbers falling upon him. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered accordingly. The parents of the deceased reside at No. 49 Cannon-street.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—AMELIA COOK, a young girl, residing in Rivington street, near Allen, attempted suicide on Sunday evening by swallowing chloroform. She was found insensible in the street, taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, where she revived. Desertion by her lover was the assigned cause.

"THE COMMONWEALTH."—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his celebrated lecture on the Commonwealth to-night, at the Church in Eighteenth street near Fifth avenue.

Police Reports.

THE GOLD DUST CASE.—Yesterday, before Justice WELSH, the examination was resumed in the matter of the charge preferred against John Bellinger J. S. Bradford, Charles Radcliffe, and J. Tyler Hodges, of having swindled James Taylor, a Chatham street broker, out of $3,800, by selling him as genuine gold dust several pounds of brass filings. The interest felt in the case drew a large attendance. Each defendant had separate counsel. But little new evidence of importance was elicited. Mr. C. S. Spencer, who appeared for Mr. Hodges, insisted that as far as his client was concerned, the whole matter was a base conspiracy to extort black mail. One of the principal witnesses against Mr. Hodges, he said, had spent a term in the State Prison, and showed a life of antecedents entitling him to no credit whatever. Mr. Brouck, the first witness, testified that he knew Mr. Hodges, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bradford. He was in Mr. Hodges' office when Mr. Taylor called to inquire about the gold dust. Mr. Hodges advised Mr. Taylor to have nothing to do with buying the gold dust, unless he bought it in a straightforward manner over his counter. The note of introduction to Mr. Taylor, with the signature of Mr. Hodges, he recognized as Hodges' writing. John Hoope testified that he saw a man wearing a slouched hat, ans strongly resembling Radcliffe, one of the accused parties, at Mr. Hodges' office. Mr. Hodges told him that the man had gold-dust to sell, and asked his (the witness') advice about buying it. He counseled him not to buy of a stranger. The gentleman with the slouched hat called at Mr. Hodges' office two or three times. Witness took a professed sample of the gold to an office in Wall-street to have it tried. Mr. Bellinger, one of the accused, was called as a witness, and the question of his competency was warmly discussed. He was allowed to testify that in 1854 he was sent to State Prison, and that it was Judge Beebe who sentenced him, and there his testimony ended, he being ruled an incompetent witness. J. S. Bradford, one of the accused, was also called, but refused to answer any questions regarding his connection with the case, on the ground that it might commit him. A long discussion arose as to whether he should be compelled to testify. The Judge sustained the witness. There being no further testimony counsel, summed up. The Magistrate listened patiently, and then dismissed the complaint, on the ground that Mr. Taylor himself had acted criminally in the matter.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK.—José M. Plé, a young Cuban, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of having embezzled $8,000 in money and drafts from Messrs. Rua La Carnat & Co., of Havana, Cuba, in whose employ he was a clerk. The accused arrived here in the *Moses Taylor*. As soon as his departure for this City was known, his employers sent on to one of their correspondents here his daguerreotype, which was placed in the hands of Officer Waters, of the Broadway squad. The officer scrutinized the faces appearing in Broadway, until—although he had on a different dress, and had had his whiskers shaved off—he discovered the object of his search. He immediately arrested the accused, and told him for what he had arrested him. Plé confessed the robbery, said he had acted most basely to his employers, and was only sorry that he had not been arrested sooner, as he had then spent nearly all the money in dissipation and gambling. He was committed to prison by Justice WELSH to answer.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—William O'Brien, on Saturday evening, stole a lot of muskets and swords belonging to a military company, which were stored at No. 72 Prince-street. The prisoner refused to state whether he was an emissary of Louis Napoleon, or whether he was acting on his own hook. He was taken before Justice BANGS, and locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

Police Commissioners.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD—MR. STILLMAN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Police Commissioners held a secret session at 1 P. M. yesterday. Messrs. ULLMANN and BATLEY, the successors of Ex-Commissioners NYE and WARD, took their seats with the Board. All the other members were present. Mr. BOWNE called the Board to order, and moved that Mayor TIEMANN take the chair. The Mayor did so, and the Board immediately proceeded to elect a President. Seven ballots were cast, of which six bore the name of Mr. STILLMAN, and one was blank. Mr. STILLMAN was accordingly declared President of the Board, and Mayor POWELL was appointed to conduct him to the chair.

Mr. STILLMAN arose and began to express his thanks for the honor, which was entirely unexpected to him, when

Mayor POWELL interrupted him, and said, "Mr. President, there is the chair, I have been appointed to conduct you to it. Consider yourself conducted." AND MR. STILLMAN took the Chair.

Mr. BOWNE continues to fill the office of Treasurer. The Board spent an hour in talking over the affairs of the Department, and canvassing the claims of applicants for the post of General Superintendent. What conclusions were arrived at, and upon what premises, has not transpired. It is only known that a successor to Gen. Taltmadge was not appointed. The Board adjourned to Friday the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

The two Mayors at first were for nominating Judge ULLMANN for President, and Mr. STILLMAN for Treasurer. Mr. STILLMAN declined to take this office, and he was very much surprised when it was made known that all the members of the Board, except himself, had voted for him. The appointment of a General Superintendant will probably be delayed for some time. It is deemed that the acting General Superintendant is quite competent to fulfill the duties of the office until a permanent incumbent is, after deliberate deliberation, appointed.

National Convention of Cricketers.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON.

A Convention, composed of delegates from various Cricket Clubs of this and the adjoining States was held last night, in the Astor House. The attendance was large. Mr. SHARPE, President of the New-York Club, organized the meeting, and nominated for Chairman Mr. LACEY, of Albany. The nomination was made unanimous, and Mr. LACEY took the Chair. Mr. BAKER, who had been Secretary to the previous Convention, was renominated, but declined. Mr. WALDRON, of the Brooklyn Club, was chosen to act in that capacity. In accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. T. BENNETT, of the New-York Club, it was resolved that the names of the clubs represented should be entered on the minutes. Members reported themselves as being present from the following clubs:

New-York Club, St. George's Club, Newark Club, Brooklyn Club, Manhattan Club, the Long Island Club, Amsterdam Club, (by letter.) Union Club of Eastern New-York, Philadelphia Club, Kings County Club, Germantown Club of Philadelphia, Albany and Van Rensselaer County Club, St. George's Club of Buffalo.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Manhattan, as one of the Committee appointed by the last Convention to wait on the Commissioners of the Central Park, asked to be discharged on the ground that they had never been called together by the Chairman of the Committee for the purpose of considering the subject which had been committed to their charge. The Committee was relieved by a unanimous vote of all further responsibility.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried, that the President be empowered to appoint a Committee of three to arrange the match between the United States and Canada.

A member of the Philadelphia Club suggested the propriety of departing from the usage heretofore observed of selecting as representatives of the United States, in international matches, players who were not Americans but foreigners.

The President appointed the gentlemen whose names are subjoined, to constitute the Committee in question: Mr. GIBBS, of the St. George's; Mr. HAM, of the New-York, and Mr. WHEATCROFT, of the Newark Club.

Mr. GIBBS asked to be excused, but the Convention refused.

A member of the St. George's Club announced, on behalf of that association that in all future matches between the United States and Canada, it would resist the charges made on it as a Club for defraying the expenses of such matches, and that it would countenance no other mode of defraying such expenses save than by the Convention, or by the parties immediately engaged.

A communication was received relative to the differences that have existed between the St. George's and New-York Clubs, arising out of the match of two years ago.

Mr. BENNETT moved that it be laid on the table. The vote was taken by clubs, and carried by 8 to 3.

A resolution proposed in a letter from Mr. JACKSON, the President of the Amsterdam Club, as to a modification or extension of the term "run out and fielded," was laid on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that another Committee, to replace that already discharged, be appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Central Park fer the purpose of obtaining appropriate ground in the Park for cricket matches.

Mr. WALLER, of the St. George's, said that he had already conferred with the Commissioners, and had learned that the arrangement of the ground lay entirely with Mr. OLMSTEAD, the Architect-in-Chief; that he had consulted Mr. OLMSTEAD, and had been informed by him that if the Commissioners should obtain Hamilton square, they might be able to accommodate private cricket matches, and provide at the same time for the base ball Clubs and military parades. Otherwise it might be impossible to render any facility beyond what might be required for regular matches.

The motion to appoint a new Committee was withdrawn.

Mr. BAKER, of Newark, moved, and Mr. E. L. HEARNE, of New-York, seconded, that a Committee of Three be appointed to arrange a match between 11 Old Countrymen and 18 Americans, to be played in Hoboken, on the 4th of July next.

Amendments to strike out the time and place were submitted, and severally lost. The original motion was carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the part of the Old Country players:

Mr. Walker, of the St. George's Club; Mr. Sharpe, of the New-York Club, and Mr. Gillespie, of the Albany Club.

On the part of the Americans:

Mr. Ward, of the Newark Club; Mr. Jackson, of the Amsterdam; Mr. W. W. Wister, Jr., of the Germantown Club.

It was then moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

The President ruled the motion to be out of order, inasmuch as it was contrary to one of the bye laws, which requires a meeting to be held annually.

It was then moved to adjourn till the first Monday in May, 1860. This was carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

Notice was given of a motion to rescind that article of the laws of the Association, which requires a meeting to be held yearly.

Mr. BENNETT moved a vote of thanks to the President, which was carried by acclamation, and, after the President had returned appropriate acknowledgment, the Convention was, on motion, adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—No QUORUM.—The first meeting of the new Board of Aldermen was called for 5 o'clock last evening. Soon after that hour Mayor POWELL took the Chair and called the Board to order. The roll was called, when the following Aldermen answered to their names: Cashon, Jenkins, Taylor, Van Brunt, Strong, Manger, Walter, Perry, Scholes—9, one less than a quorum, and all Opposition members.

The Mayor declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum until he should call them together again.

Alderman SCHOLES moved to adjourn for ten minutes.

Alderman VAN BRUNT seconded the motion and hoped the motion would be entertained, and carried, as there were other members about the hall who could be made to attend.

The Mayor would not entertain the motion, when Alderman SCHOLES read from the charter where a less number than a quorum are authorized to adjourn from time to time.

The Mayor declared the Board adjourned, when Alderman VAN BRUNT appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Mayor then abdicated the Chair, and was leaving the room, when Alderman WALTERS asked him if he had left the Chair. The Mayor replied that he had—there was no quorum present.

Alderman WALTERS then moved that Alderman SCHOLES take the Chair. Carried.

Alderman SCHOLES took the Chair, and called the Board to order. The motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT, appealing from the decision of the Chair in declaring the Board adjourned, was put and carried—that the Board had not adjourned.

A motion to adjourn for twenty minutes was put and carried.

The period for which the Board adjourned having expired, the Board reassembled and adjourned without day.

It was understood that the Democrats who have a majority of one in the Board, could not agree upon candidates for the various offices to be filled, and this was the reason why they kept out of the way.

The failure to organize prevents the newly-elected financial officers of the city from entering upon their duties, as they cannot assume the duties until the Common Council shall have approved their bonds.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Comptroller elect, CHAS. H. COLLIN, has appointed as Deputy Comptroller, LAWRENCE HANLEY; Clerk, OWEN MCCARRON. The Auditor elect, JOHN DEMARIT, has appointed JOHN H. MCCORMICK as Clerk.

NEW CHURCH.—A new Dutch Reformed Church was organized in the Eastern District last week, and the Rev. Mr. HALLOWAY, recently pastor of the Lee-avenue Church, has accepted an invitation to take the pastoral charge. The first city met for worship for the first time on Sunday, in Tremor's Academy. A considerable sum of money has already been subscribed towards erecting a suitable church edifice.

RIDGEWOOD WATER.—The Union Ferry Company is making the necessary arrangements preparatory to using the Ridgewood water, instead of the Croton, as heretofore. This Company pays annually for water used on their boats nearly $66,000. Accommodations for thirsty travelers have already been made at the ferry houses on the Brooklyn side of the river.

PUMP WELLS.—No pond water has been let on as yet at the Ridgewood Water Works. The whole supply thus far has been the surface drainage at the pump well in East New-York. Many people think that the water from this source alone will supply all the wants of the City for the next five years.

MORTALITY.—Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 90 deaths for the week ending Saturday last—14 of which were by consumption, and two by malignant pustule. The deaths are classified as follows: Men, 19; women, 21; boys, 29; girls, 21. Adults, 40; children, 50. Males, 48; females, 42.

NEW LIBRARY.—The efforts to secure a public library for the Eastern District bid fair to be successful. Mr. NOAH WAITHBURY has subscribed $3,000 to the project, and other citizens have signified their intention to subscribe liberally.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds and other valuables.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

From the Taunton Gazette.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, are the well known manufacturers of this celebrated article for the hair, which is now fully established in its popularity, and recommended by physicians and chemists through the United States. Mr. BURNETT'S abilities as a chemist have enabled him to produce a compound combining the properties of the Cocoanut Oil with a peculiar vegetable tonic, sufficiently to preserve and promote the healthy growth of the hair, at the same time that it is unequaled as an article for the toilet.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.

For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.

The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The original and only genuine preparation of this name, manufactured by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, for sale by T. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 102 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Removal.

Messrs. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Druggists, have removed from No. 4 Fletcher-st. to No. 15 Beekman, near Nassau-st.

Rogers & Raymond.
Nos 121, 123 & 125 Fulton-st.
BOYS DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' RAGLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS.
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price and no deviation.

Rogers & Raymond,
FASHIONABLE SPRING STOCK
OF
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
IMPROVED AND ORIGINAL STYLES,
INFINITE VARIETY IN SIZE,
Quality and Cut.
PARENTS
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
Nos 121, 123 and 125 Broadway.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, April 18, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co:

GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes, and they came out all O. K. W. R. WILSON.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.

STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y. / No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

To the Ladies.

JOSEPH LOCKITT, SON & CO. would especially recommend to their particular consideration their Establishment, No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where every description of Dress and Mantilla Trimmings and Fringes can be obtained of the recent importations, and at the most economical prices.

Fluting and Plaiting done to order. Fringes and Trimmings made to match.

Spring Clothing
IN EVERY VARIETY,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.
DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 214 Broadway.

Steel Against Feathers.

HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $6,
AT RETAIL AT NO. 378 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH. AGENTS WANTED.
Salesrooms No. 493 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. LESTER.

Prince Albert Hat on Wednesday.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

To Restore is Better than to Dye.—The Boston *Traveller* says: "A preparation has at last been discovered which restores the natural color of the hair by acting upon its roots, and gives it back its original gloss and beauty. This no hair dye will do. If you wish to have the *real* color instead of the dull, rough looks which hair dye imparts, use HEIMSTREET'S RESTORATIVE, which invigorates the roots of the hair and makes it young again, no matter how much it may be faded. There is no doubt that the old practice of dyeing the hair will rapidly give way before the merits of this preparation. Sold everywhere. Price, 50 cents a bottle

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

For Sale—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of KEEFE'S extensive restaurant, No. 694 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, extending through to Crosby-st. 200 feet. Also, on second floor, 12 of Phelan's billiard tables, in complete order. The whole will be sold together or separately. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

Boots and Shoes for all Classes.—The best place to purchase your boots and shoes is at CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway. He makes articles of the best quality, and sells them cheaper than any other dealer in the country. His stock embraces every description for young and old. Visit his establishment and make your selections. For great bargains call at CANTRELL'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 6 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.

LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 5, 6 and 8 Astor House Broadway.

Aquaria! Aquaria!—Just received a fine lot of gold fish and a variety of other kinds for the Aquarium. Best found in the City. Tanks of all sizes and prices at the Aquarium, Depot 32 Fulton-st. B GREENWOOD.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box; Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., also sold at No. 320 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible ungruent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Phrenitis for the same.

Phelan's Champion Hat—Something New at WHITE'S. A sample can be seen at Mr. Phelan's billiard rooms, corner Broadway and 10th-st., and at WHITE'S, No. 246 Broadway, under the Museum.

Protection against Spurious and Altered Bills.—The Descriptive Register of genuine Bank Notes. Price $1. Published at No. 11 Wall-st., by GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 10 John st., keep the largest assortment of glass views. Also, Elliott's and Sylvester's colored and illuminated groups and paper views.

MARRIED.

WESTERGAARDS—SCHOFF.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev T. L. Cuyler, L. WESTERGAARDS to Miss ANN SCHOFF, both of this City.

ESTES—DE CAMP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858, by the Rev. A. Klegman Nott, EDWIN ESTES to MARY, only daughter of Morris De Camp, all of this City.

HALL—OSBORNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, by the Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Mr. REUBEN D. HALL to Miss CORNELIA A. OSBORNE, second daughter of John Osborne, of this City.

NOBLE—SWEPPENISER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 1, in the Trinity M. E. Church, by the Rev M. D'C. Crawford, Mr. JOHN NOBLE to Miss AMANDA, only daughter of George Sweppeniser, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROWLAND—JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 20 by the Rev James Millett, at his residence, Mr. EDWIN ROWLAND to Miss HELEN S. JONES, all of this City.

FOWLER—DERIPPE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 21, at the Church of Divine Unity, by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, STEPHEN K. FOWLER to MARIE LOUISE DERIPPE only daughter of Charles E. Derippe, Esq., all of this City.

BUSHWELL—SMITH.—At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, April 20, in the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Edward French, HENRY L. BUSHWELL of this City, to ISABEL daughter of A. Smith, Esq., of Bergen.

BURNHAM—HILLIARD.—At Roxbury, Mass., on Wednesday, April 27, at St. James' Church, FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, of New-York, to Miss CATHARINE L. HILLIARD, daughter of Francis Hilliard, Esq., of Roxbury.

DIED

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday, May 2, THOMAS C., youngest son of John and Elisabeth Williams, aged 21 years, 2 months and 3 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents No 160 West 17th st, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of his family are respectfully invited to attend.

DOUGLASS.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 2, GEORGE, youngest son of George Douglass, Esq., aged 19 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 25 West 16th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

FIELDS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 1, WILLIE SMITH FIELDS, only child of Thomas C. and Annie E. Fields, aged 1 years, 1 month and 1 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, William Smith, Esq., No 53 St. Mark's place, on Wednesday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 1, of consumption ELIZABETH, wife of David Jenkins, aged 43 years, 4 months and 2 days.

☞ Utica, Syracuse, and Auburn papers will please copy.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, STEPHEN JOHNSON, aged 29 years and 11 months.

SPARRY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 30, at 7½ o'clock, HENRY SPERRY, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 93 East 12th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, May 3, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 30, after a short illness, MARY MATILDA SMITH, daughter of Mary and the late Peleg Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Thomas M. and Charles H. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 66 Montague-place.

☞ The funeral of the late FRED. F. MARQUAND will take place to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M. It will form at No. 627 Broome-st. His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS AT VERY LOW PRICES, Ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR
CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will Certainly Regulate the Bowels.
Will Certainly Relieve Griping in the Bowels.
Will Certainly Cure Wind Colic.
Will Certainly Cure Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
It is sure, YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant; it is perfectly harmless and simple, but effective. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup has been administered.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES,
AND SILVER WATCHES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS,
GOLD GUARD AND VEST CHAINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

SILVER WARE OF THE BEST QUALITY,
AND PLATED WARE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLAN,
No. 415 Broadway.

JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLAN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall st.

THE CELEBRATED WATCHES MADE BY
HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON,
Of Liverpool, (most perfect time-keepers,)
For sale by GEO. C. ALLAN, Agent for the Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
STEAM-FITTERS, GAS-FITTERS AND PLUMBERS,
BUILDERS OF GAS WORKS.
Hotels, Steamboats, Stores, Public Buildings and Private dwellings fitted throughout in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms.
Steam-fitting and Plumbing Factory..No. 133 Mercer-st.
Gas-fitting Factory.....No. 498 Broome-st.
ALSO, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
China, Glass, Bronzes, Clocks, Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, and
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.
As used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,
Can be had at all the leading hotels, and from all the principal dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Importer.
Corner of BROADWAY and BROOME-STREET.

GAS FIXTURES!
French, English and American.
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
of new and elegant
DESIGNS,
Now opening for the Spring trade, and for sale
CHEAP,
by W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA!
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
&c., &c.
We invite the attention of buyers to our
UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT
of other Goods.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

VALUABLE PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.
From the Boston Atlas and Bee.
We presume that any commendation of BURNETT'S COCOAINE is superfluous. Probably no article of a similar character, has ever attained so wide spread and favorable a reputation, in the same space of time, as has this compound of Cocoa Nut Oil and other desirable articles. The proprietors have hundreds of letters in their scrap-book testifying to the efficacy of this preparation; but the well known reputation of the proprietors is sufficient guaranty of its quality.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Has earned a just reputation for promoting the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. Instead of possessing the heating and rancid qualities of all animal preparations, such as bear's grease, &c., it is a cooling vegetable oil, highly perfumed, and extremely agreeable and cleanly. As it imparts a healthy natural gloss to the hair, we do not hesitate to recommend it to our fair friends.—*Leslie's Family Magazine.*

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot No. 345 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

HOWE'S
IMPROVED SCALES.
Require no Pit.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 123 and 124 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, inquire of A. W. FEY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 12 a. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE BRICK house No. 174 1st-av., 3 stories high, 22x100 feet; leased to one tenant at $650 per annum.

Also, the houses and lots Nos. 208 and 210 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs; 4 stories and basement, 25x96 feet 9 inches; stores on first floor and dwellings above.

Also, two small unfinished houses in 42d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

The above houses and lots are well worthy of attention.

ALSO, TO LET:

House and store No. 273 Water-st., at a very low rent. And apartments No. 383 Division-st., consisting of four rooms each, with Croton water in the kitchen; and No. 181 Navy-st., Brooklyn. Apply to

W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE.—I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS house, near the Central Park, with gas, bath, Croton water, &c.; three lots in this City, 3x10 each; four lots in Milwaukee Falls, Wis., 4x8 each; and four farms (mostly woodland) in Michigan, I will exchange for a good boat-mass, or for a stock of goods, or a farm in this State or East or South. No real estate broker need answer this without he has the real thing. Drug store, boots and shoes, dry goods, millinery goods, &c., will be taken if an exchange be made immediately, or a farm. Address SAMUEL SPRING, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FURNISHED HOUSE in Brooklyn, if applied for immediately. The three-story and basement brick house, with stone trimmings, No. 39 Tompkins-place. The house is 22x40, with an inclosed piazza. It contains 14 rooms, and is in fine order; replete with all the modern improvements. The parlor story is beautifully frescoed in oil. The location is one of the most desirable in the City, being convenient to the cars and ferries. The above is a fine opportunity for any person wishing a pleasant house in a desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. BREDEN, No. 107 Liberty-st., or S. HONDLOW, Esq., No. 2 Montague st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DOUBLE English Gothic cottage, all the modern improvements; large plot of ground, fine fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., in perfect order; 1¾ miles from the Ferry by Fulton-av. cars. The property has not been offered for sale before this Spring. It is one of the most beautiful residences in the city, but should be seen to be appreciated, and will positively be sold within 60 days, as the owner is obliged to leave. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY, ON THE CORNERS OF READE AND DUANE STREETS.—The above property comprises the northeast corner of Reade-st. and the southeast corner of Duane-st. This property is worthy the attention of those desiring an unsurpassed business or banking location, being situated on two wide streets, and in the centre of the best business portion of the City. For further particulars, terms, &c., &c., apply to JAMES GEMMEL, No. 382 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

FOR SALE—An elegant gothic residence, with carriage-house, stable, and 3 acres at Sing Sing. The grounds are well improved and stocked with choice fruit and forest trees, and command one of the best views of river and mountain scenery on the Hudson. The dwelling is finished in the finest style, with modern improvements, including gas,—is ten minutes walk from the depôt, and in the vicinity of other first class residences. Map, plans, &c., with S. Eddy & Co., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 17 East 33d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 20x99, house 20x40; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 33d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 23 Water-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—Viz., one of those elegant, new, small three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av.; also, one of that beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., (now called Fort Green-place,) just north of Fulton-av. Apply to A. DONNELLY, on the premises, or WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, if the 4-story brown-stone English-basement house No. 8 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, AS THE owner intends going into the country, the first-class, three-story, English basement, brown-stone house, No. 208 West 34th-st.; beautifully situated opposite the Blind Institution; a gem in finish and convenience; has extra stairs; will be sold very low, very little cash required; no bill on house. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Brown-stone English basement, situation perfect, No. 43 East 23d-st., near Madison-square, furnished in a unique style, and replete with works of art. Apply to NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, with gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn; the house is in fine order, 28 by 56 feet, three rooms deep, and replete with every convenience to the slightest. It is unsurpassed. Apply at the house, or to E. B. BLYDENBURG, No. 45 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 3d-av., corner of 18th-st. Price, $9,500. Has all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic house, No. 302 East Broadway, (fronting the Square,) with all the modern improvements; full and complete. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 121 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AVENUE—A THREE-story high stoop brick front house and lot on Lexington-av., near 26th-st.; house 19 feet 7 inches wide. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st, near 9th-av., 20x80 feet. Also, one on 20th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Enquire of J. R. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 363 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh, and built by him for his own occupancy. The house is about 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and finished throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain between 4 and 5 acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 13 miles from the City. It will be sold for $13,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. E. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. CHAS. McMILLAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview Station, Staten Island, two miles from Stapleton, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 15 hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place, for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS—To lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes, a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomotors, boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 220 West-st., New-York.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. E. BUCKMASTER, No. 119 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, near the depôt, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; buildings in fine order. Will be sold cheap, or let to a good tenant for the Summer or year. Apply at No. 43 Maiden-lane, to W. M. TIERS.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND THREE ACRES OF land in the township of Ocean, Monmouth County, N. J., containing stable, carriage-house, &c. It is beautifully located for a summer residence. Rent $350. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, Westchester County, one hour's ride from this City, and within five minutes' walk from depôt, with from 5 to 30 acres of land attached if desired; possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHAS. THEALL, Rye, or H. S. FIELD, 69 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rent $300.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. ROBBINS, No. 309 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT MORRISania, N. Y., 25 minutes from the City, containing eleven rooms, and in complete order. Also, a small house to let on the same premises, suitable for a gardener. Inquire of D. B. LOMAS, No. 76 Spruce-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE estate with extensive water power appurtenant, situate at Morrisville, Bucks County, Penn. This magnificent estate contains about 316 acres of land, of which nearly the entire part is valuable farm land under a high state of cultivation. The principal streets of the town of Morrisville run through the property, giving several thousand feet front for building purposes. There are fourteen buildings upon the property, all of which are rented. The farm has a mile front on the Philadelphia and Bristol Turnpike Road. The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad run through this estate, affording every facility for access thereto, and for the shipping of produce, materials, &c. Morrisville is situated on the west bank of the Delaware River, immediately opposite to Trenton, N. J., with which place it is connected by a fine bridge. The improvements of the town are extending in the direction of this estate. The most valuable feature connected with this fine estate is the extensive water power, which is one of the finest on the River Delaware. At present it is used by a grist-mill and saw-mill. For the purposes of a saw-mill it is most admirably adapted. For information, apply to HENRY McCREA, No. 430 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE, CONtaining 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage-drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit-bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stables, carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT RIVERDALE.—40 minutes' ride from 31st-st., by the Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from the depôt to premises; 16 trains daily. House two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last fall; variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden. Also, superior vegetable garden planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c. Uninterrupted view of the Hudson (north and south) for 40 miles. Perfectly healthy and no musquitoes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, auctioneer, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEEHAWken, a splendid country seat with large factory, 50 lots of ground, beautifully laid out with fruit and forest trees. Stages pass every fifteen minutes—fare, 6 cents. Also, at New-Durham, a splendid hotel, with 34 acres of land, sheds and stables, everything complete. Situated on the plank road, four miles from Hoboken Ferry. Stages pass every hour. Apply to BURKHALTER & OLIVER, No. 220 Greenwich-st., or W. J. WALKER, No. 183 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 26x30, wing 20x38, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or car, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to E. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

TO LET.—A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER AND WINter residence, at Elliottville, North Shore, Staten Island; large garden, with fruit and shade trees, in lawn of several acres; stables, etc.; magnificent view of the bay and city, and near the ferry. Also, to let, a pretty brick cottage beautifully situated on the shore at Elliottville, close to the ferry; excellent bathing and boating in the garden. Inquire of Dr. Elliott, No. 7 Astor-place, or Barrett & Brinsmede, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence corner Broadway and the Park; the house is new and in the best of order, the grounds are tastefully laid out and supplied with a great variety of shrubbery, shade, ornamental and fruit trees; is within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing, from which first-class steamers run in one hour to New-York. Terms moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises or of E. K. SMITH, Clerk of steamer *Red Jacket*, Pier No. 2 North River.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MORRISANIA, a 2-story house, gothic style with a wing, situated on the Boston Road, between Wall and George sts; on high ground with a pleasant prospect, and perfectly healthy; half an acre of ground; good stable, hot-house, well, cistern; fruit and ornamental trees; the house contains 14 rooms, good cellar, and has recently been painted throughout. Apply to J. L. PARSELL, corner of Washington-av. and 9th-st., Morrisania, or B. BARNES, No. 93 Chambers-st., New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT PEEKSKILL.—About 3 acres of ground, good vegetable garden, abundance of fruit, soft spring water running into the house, beautiful river view, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, neatly furnished, with every appliance to make it a genteel desirable residence for a family wishing to spend the Summer in the country. Inquire of L. C COE, No. 252 Broadway; C. E. ADAMS, No. 126 West 39th-st.; or Dr. MAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, at Morristown, N. J., half a mile east of the depôt—a commanding location, with 14 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and a choice selection of fruit trees out in bearing. The house is six years built, has two stories and attic, 14 rooms, modern improvements, and no repairs needed. Grounds tastefully laid out, shade and ornamental trees in abundance, and a beautiful grove in the rear. Outbuildings complete. A very desirable residence. Inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, opposite the depôt.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, located in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles from the Harlem Railroad, and about 40 miles from New-York. As a pleasant, quiet, and healthy Summer residence, it cannot be surpassed. The place contains about 6 acres, including a fine garden and a variety of choice fruit trees, and will be rented for six months or a year. Apply to G. MILLER, No. 35 Pearl-st., or G. W. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ONE MILE south of depôt on the Post Road, a neat, well arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water; stable and wagon-house attached; about one acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees; three cisterns with good supply of water. Price $4,700. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL BUILDING SITE situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J., adjoining the property of Peter G. Stuyvesant, deceased; containing 12 acres, with a large front to the water's edge, with a abundance of shade trees, &c. Inquire of JOHN J. RIDEMAN, No. 127 Thompson-st., New-York, or FREDERICK RICKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY desirable country residence, within four minutes' walk of the depôt, containing about 35 acres of land; a large two-story and basement house, large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house and other outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st.; or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings; situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes of walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 240th and 241th sts., three minutes' walk from the depot; house large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; ground containing two and three-fifths acres, in terrace, lawn, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester County; a large house, with or without the furniture; carriage-house, &c.; one-and-a-half acres of ground, handsomely laid out; all in perfect order; 30 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from the depôt; proverbially healthy. Apply to the owner,

D. C. HAYS, No. 45 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN ELIZABETH, N. J., beautifully situated on Broad-st.; large garden, and great variety of fruit and shade trees; house contains all the modern improvements; gas, furnace, &c.; fine carriage-house and stable attached; only few minutes' walk from depôt. For particulars, apply to W. M. DAY, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LET—IN A HEALTHY LOCATION IN NEWJersey, Orange Mountain side, a part of a double farm house, an hour's ride from the City by Morris and Essex Railroad, 10 minutes from the depôt. Rent $100 for six months. Apply at the drug-store corner 3d-av. and 22d-st.

DOUBLE COTTAGE TO LET—AT SOUTH Yonkers, near Kingsbridge, furnished, with water introduced, and all modern improvements; garden made and in the midst of extensive grounds; near railroad station at Spuyten Duyvil and Williamsbridge. T. BAILEY MYERS, 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class house, containing 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a delightful view of Orange Mountain, and about 10 minutes' walk from the depôt; good barn and 2 or 6 acres of land. Inquire of GEO. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, beautifully situated; or will be sold or exchanged. Inquire of H. P. WILSON, corner of Duane and Church sts., or E. F. EILE, Portchester.

TO LET.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—RENT $500—A brown stone house, high stoop, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, in complete order, with all the modern improvements; situation very desirable, with a fine view of the bay. Apply to JOHN H. STEVENS, No. 75 3d place, Brooklyn, or No. 27 Pearl-st., New-York.

73 AND 75 SEVENTH-STREET TO LET. Houses are three-story, attic and basement, first-class, and in good location; now being put in complete repair; will be let at a low rent, to good tenants. Can be seen at any time. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first-class boarding house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND OFFICES ON 2ND floor of No. 175 Broadway. These premises have the advantage of an entrance on Broadway opposite Howard's Hotel; also, No. 2, Cortlandt-st., opposite National Hotel. Apply to T. B. EYNNER & Co., importers and dealers in watches and jewelry, No. 175 Broadway.

TO BANKS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—No. 151 Nassau-st., *Times* Building, next to the *Times* Office, to lease for six years from the 1st of May. Nassau-st. front. Rent $6,000. A fine place for banking and insurance business. Inquire of W. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

TO LET—THE DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, eligibly situated at Passaic; all the buildings and machinery (both water and steam power) in perfect working order. For full particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—IN BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADway, an office on first floor; laboratory in basement, and privilege in parlor for a dentist or doctor; rent $300. Inquire of SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 288 Broadway, Tabernacle, first left to 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 288 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 288 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; has twelve rooms, including saloon, parlor and extension room; gas throughout; hot and cold water, bath-room, wash-tubs and water closets connected with the street sewer. Rent $350 to a good tenant. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at the office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 155 LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Good for a doctor or others; store No. 7 William-st.; offices No. 5 William-st.; No. 66 Hammond st.; No. 153 West 34th-st.; No. 151 East 50th-st.; No. 143½ East 47th st; No. 203 West 16th-st.; No. 26 Ferry-st.; and other property. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 83 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-AV., BROOKLYN, 3 cottages, being the second, third and fourth houses northeast of Park-av.; they contain 11 rooms each, are nearly new, with marble mantels, gas and fixtures; filled in with brick; rent low. Inquire of WARREN MITCHELL, across the street, or at the dining saloon of MITCHELL & BLAIN, at No. 16 Fulton Market, New-York, in Beekman-st.

NO. 67 ST. CLEMENT'S-PLACE, MACDOUgal st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., a furnished front room and bedroom, on either second or third story, for one or two single gentlemen. House first-class, having bath and all the modern improvements, French windows opening upon wide balconies. Family private, no boarders or children. Terms moderate to those desiring to be permanent.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a lager-bier saloon. House and store No. 204 William-st.; the second and third floors, 100 by 25 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas-fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery, wash-tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent, $300. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 94 WEST 26TH-ST, BEtween 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements, such as bath, water closets, &c.; hot and cold water, stationary wash basins to the fourth floor; four stories. English basement and cellar. Will be let low to a good tenant, and a lease given if required. Apply to JACOB B. SCHENCK, No. 96 Malden-lane.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE, ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. The house is commodious, and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—TO MANUFACTURERS—ROOMS IN the large 5-story building Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., near Spring-st. The floors measure 5,000 feet each. Steam power if required. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE house, on the northwest corner of 2d-av. and 1st-st. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS house, No. 49 Clinton-place, corner University-place, covering the entire lot, and adapted for a first class boarding-house. Can be seen from 2 to 4 daily. Apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 8th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, THE neat 3-story brick dwelling No. 96 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all the modern improvements. Apply to BRADY & SPROULE, No. 62 John-st.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, Nos. 63 AND 65 ELIZAbeth-street; one room 12 x 19 feet, with two windows, well lighted, and steady power. Apply from 11 to 3 P. M. THOMAS MORTON, 212 Pearl-street, (up-stairs.)

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, PART OF THE house No. 93 Henry-st., with joint use of basement with other occupant. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR $600 PER YEAR, A double two-story and basement house, with fruit and ornamental trees, pleasantly situated in Sing-Sing. Inquire of M. L. COBB, Sing-Sing.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of offices on the second floor in the National Bank building to let. Apply in the Bank.

FARMS.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE—The very desirable farm and cottage residence on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Riverside, nearly opposite Hyde Park, three hours by railroad from New-York, from which it is distant about 80 miles, and also quite easy of access by steamboat and barge. The farm contains 240 acres, partly wooded, but mostly arable land. Upon the upper side of the road (Albany post-road) is the main building, cottage style, piazza on two sides, containing eleven rooms, well divided, and in good order. Also, stone cottage, frame farm-house, barns, ice-house and other outbuildings, two orchards of fine grafted fruit, with profusion of small fruit, excellent vegetable garden plot, good well of water, and a running brook near the cottage. The views from the house and from various points on the place are superb, embracing the Catskill Mountains and Mountain House, an unobstructed river sweep about twenty miles to the north, the whole of Dutchess County, with glimpses in the distance of the Green Mountains of Vermont and the hills of Massachusetts. There are three or four distinct and eligible building sites upon the property. The neighborhood is also extremely desirable, being in the vicinity of good schools and churches, and of the country seats of Messrs. Herman Le Roy, Archibald Russell, John Jacob Astor; Robert, Duane and Augustus Pell; the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and others. For additional particulars and terms, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 66 ACRES, FIVE MINUTES' walk from the depôt buildings, nearly new dwelling, 9 rooms; barn, with cellar, 28x38 ft.; will stall 40 head of cattle; good carriage-house, two wells of water, six acres of orchard. The place may be divided, and half sold in building lots by J. JAQUES, Westville, Orange County, New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of Messrs. BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 94 Nassau-st., or J. E. HATCH, No. 376 9th-av. JOHN JAQUES, Westville.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A SUPERIOR FARM of 183 acres, with excellent improvements, near Barrytown Station, and 3 miles from Red Hook; 160 acres are in grass and grass, 60 acres rye; superior spring, and muck in abundance; good orchard; churches and schools near. For sale at a very great bargain by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WISCONSIN FARM—VERY CHEAP; or to exchange for up-town property; 114 acres, good dwelling, &c.; healthy and splendid location, 4½ miles west of Fond du Lac. Possession immediately. Address Dr. NEIL, Yorkville, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-STORY and high basement house, about 25 by 45, between 3d and 6th avs. and between 8th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 1,323 Post-office, stating location and lowest cash price.

PART OF FIRST LOFT WANTED—IN A good business location west of Broadway, by an importer of Ribbons, Neckties, &c. Address J., Box 2,628, Post-office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPER PHOSPHATES OF LIME. A first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenised super phosphate of lime, per bag $4, per ton $50; Mapes' super phosphate of lime, per bag $3 2s, per ton $40; Potash super phosphate of lime, per bag $3 50, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINE.

AULTMAN & MILLER'S PATENT.

This celebrated mower, which received the first premium at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., besides numerous State and County premiums, and by its practical working has earned a reputation which places it first among the numerous mowers, is now on exhibition and for sale by the manufacturer. JOHN F. ADDIANCE, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. Send for a circular.

JERSEY CITY SEED STORE—THE MOST approved varieties of vegetable, flower and field seeds, warranted of the best qualities, and all the growth of the past season; grass and clover seeds; also, a superior mixture of lawn grass, in small or large quantities. Garden tools; budding and pruning knives; green-house syringes; gardening books; bird seeds, of all kinds; garden and green-house plants, &c., &c. Catalogues on application, and orders by mail, promptly responded to. DALRYMPLE & CO., No. 12 Exchange-place (Ferry Block), Jersey City, N. J.

SWAN ISLAND GUANO.—FOUR HUNDRED tons prime quality now landing, and for sale by POST, SMITH & CO., No. 29 Burling-slip.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, pastels, drawing-paper, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for Grecian painting. Frames on hand and made to order.

W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broome-st., corner of Duane-st.

BOARDING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES SEEKING HOME COMFORTS.—A young widow lady having taken a beautiful modern-built house west of and near Broadway, and in the vicinity of Union-square, would rent a suite of parlors, on first or second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast. It is hoped none will answer this who are not able and willing to pay for all the freedom and comforts of an own home. Family consists of lady and servant only. Address, for one week, EUROPE, Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained in house delightfully situated in East 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply immediately. Address F. O. H., Madison-square Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, can have a third-story front room and bedroom, in a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,387 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOSTON.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with day board, also two gentlemen with full board. Apply at No. 306 West 30th-st.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, can be obtained by married or single gentlemen at No. 62 Hammond-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, single or in suites. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT rooms on the second floor, one extending across the front of the house, and handsomely furnished, may be obtained in a private family, with or without board, at No. 79 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., near the Wall-st. and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsome room, in one of the most delightful locations in Brooklyn, and suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Possession can be had immediately. Also, one single room. House is large, airy, and convenient, containing all modern improvements. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PRIVATE FAMILY living in their own house, having a handsomely furnished room on second floor can accommodate two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; ten minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferry; terms moderate. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, convenient to Ful

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, &c., AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,)

At 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 152 Broadway,

500 packages and lots of heavy and shelf hardware in lots to suit the City and country trade.
100 gross table and dessert cutlery.
100 dozen ivory handle table and dessert cutlery, carvers, &c.
An invoice of gimblet-point screws, assorted sizes and numbers.
Also, axes, hatchets, hammers, chisels, gimblets, knobs, cork-screws, rules, faucets, brass hooks, files, shovels, spades, drawing knives, &c.
Also, an invoice of silver plated ware.
Also, an invoice of plated jewelry, watches, &c.
Also, three cases fine pearl shells from the Gulf of California.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE

Contained in the Warerooms No. 806 Broadway.
To be sold at auction, WITHOUT RESERVE,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Particulars to-morrow.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

BY GERARD BETTS & CO.,

TUESDAY—May 3. At No. 235 West 18th st. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of tapestry velvet and Brussels carpets, nearly new, India satin and lace window curtains, gilt and metal cornices, &c. mantle ornaments, pier glasses, engravings, fire sets, rosewood furniture en suite, in satin, made to order; divans, tete-a-tete, chairs, centre, dining, tea and other tables; clock vases, girandoles, china, glass and delf ware; sideboard, hat stand with marble top table, oil cloths, dining chairs, black walnut book-case, marble top wash-stands, French bed iron, and carved bedsteads, satin worsted delaine curtains, dressing bureaus, mahogany and maple chairs, Venetian and ingrain carpets, &c., &c., &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, utensils, refrigerator, meat safe, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues day previous. N.B. The house and stable to let.

BY JOSEPH HOGMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4,

At 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 104 Pineapple, corner of Fulton-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture in excellent order; rosewood parlor furniture in hair cloth, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, feather beds, hair mattresses, bedding table linen, three ply ingrain and stair carpets, oil-cloths, sideboard, extension table, white granite dinner, tea and breakfast sets, toilet crockery, silver-plated castors, cutlery, glassware, refrigerators, stoves and kitchen furniture, gas chandeliers, brackets, &c., &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 28 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, on TUESDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 33 Lafayette-place:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of choice parlor furniture, mounted in ormolu and covered with real Beauvais tapestry, made to order in Paris, cost $1,600; real Beauvais tapestry curtains to match, cost $1,000; heavy velvet carpets, real Japanese vase, superb centre table in ebony and buhl, costly chandeliers, with large bronze figures and ormolu; large pier and mantel glass, elegant rosewood piano forte, 7⅓ octave, pearl keys inlaid, over strung, &c.; parlor suite of rosewood covered in crimson damask, large carved French oak arm chair, covered reps, chairs in moquet, rosewood consols, tab e and etagere; large centre glass, clock, lace curtains, suite in rosewood plush, rosewood extension table, mantel ornaments, bookcase, silver plated ware, &c. BEDROOMS—Usual assortment in French mahogany, mattresses, spring mattresses, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, &c., oil-cloths, velvet satin carpets, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

—By E. F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rosewood parlor suites, in damask, brocatel, reps, plush and hair-cloth; superb carved solid oak and black-walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved sofas, arm and dining-room chairs, in reps to match, oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood and walnut bedsteads; rosewood stageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and chairs, mahogany sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers. Also, three very elegant rosewood piano-fortes, City made.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 5 and FRIDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos 9 and 11 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., the entire furniture contained in said house consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, arm, voltaire and gothic chairs, covered with brocatelle, mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs, in hair cloth, rosewood etagere, sofa, pier and card tables, with marble tops; book cases, pier glasses, chandeliers, brocatelle and lace curtains, lounges, divans, ottomans, &c. Rosewood piano-forte, sofa-rs, made by Pirson. Painti ngs, among which will be found the "Passing Storm," by Williamson, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany and walnut bureaus and dressing bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bedding, toilet crockery, &c.; also, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloth, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—

At the private residence, No 86 West 11th-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely. All goods must be removed before 6 P.M. Piano-forte, full 7-octave, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier mirrors, escritoires, bookcase, bisque and parian ornaments, oil paintings, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—Sideboards, extension table, silverware, China and glassware, knives and forks, spoons, sofas and spring chairs, carpet, &c.

CHAMBERS—Solid mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, blankets, sheets, carpets in every room, pictures, looking glasses, &c. KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c. Catalogues can be had at the house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIFTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-NINTH-STREET LOTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—20 fine lots, north side, 200 ft. west of 10th-av.

ON FIFTY-NINTH-ST.—20 fine lots, north side, 200 ft. west of 10th-av.; the grade is just right for building. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

(Special attention given to sales of furniture and all kinds of personal property.)

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, MAY 4,

at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, en suite, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, wardrobes, bookcases, &c.

Also, oval and pier mirrors, crockery, cutlery, China and glassware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article will be peremptorily sold.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF May, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 60 bonds (under hypothecation) of $1,000 each, of the Dubuque Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, (on 1st January and 1st July,) in the City of New-York. The same are to be sold in lots of from two to six bonds of $1,000 each. Terms of sale as follows: 10 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; balance on the following day, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 61 Liberty-st.,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,)

May 3, at 10½ o'clock, a large and general assortment of household furniture, both new and second hand, embracing parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, Brussels, floor and stair carpets rods, oil-cloth, crockery, centre tables, card and dining do, bookcases, lounges, sofas, mirrors, wardrobes, easy and other parlor chairs bedroom do, dressing bureaus and washstands, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, hall stands and tables. Boxing and shipping done as required.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4,

at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., seven mahogany and black-walnut bookcases, suitable for lawyers or private libraries, mahogany tête-à-tête, sofas, marble top dressing bureaus, work stands, center tables, mahogany parlor chairs, easy chairs, looking glasses, extension dining-tables, oil paintings, engravings, gas fixtures, toilet setts, crockery, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a large assortment of three-ply Brussels and ingrain carpets.

J. T. BEALY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MOURNING DRY GOODS at auction, at WEBB'S Mourning Store, No. 879 Broadway.—The balance of this stock will be sold at public auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 2 and 3. The stock consists in part of silks, merinos, alpacas, delaines, ginghams, muslins, organdies and barege robes, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. In addition to our usual assortment we shall offer a great variety of ladies' gaiters. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT NO. 72 MAI-

den-lane, and No. 7 Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock, 500 pear-trees in bearing order. Also standard roses in bloom, pot-plants in great variety, all of the choicest kind and variety selected by Mr. Marc, in Europe and in this country. Warranted true to name. This will be the last sale of fruit-trees this season by Mr. Marc. Catalogues are now ready.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK

at No. 79 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton, consisting of mahogany and rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatelle and hair cloth, library and secretary bookcases, marble top centre tables, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, gilt frame, pier and mantle mirrors, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofas, chairs, &c., &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—BY

PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, pier and oval mirrors, extension tables, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

AN EXECUTOR'S SALE—OF A VERY DESIRABLE country seat, at Staten Island, will be made by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Thursday next, May 5. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money, may remain for five years, if desired.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange, near Wall-st.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DRAKE & CARTER, having expired by limitation, the undersigned have associated for the purpose of continuing the business of

BROKERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,

under the name and style of

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,

and have taken the offices lately occupied by Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., located as above.

Soliciting the patronage of our friends and the public, with the assurance that our attention will be exclusively devoted to the prompt and faithful execution of their orders.

JAMES M. DRAKE,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. A. A. DRAKE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCHANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

AND SUCCESSORS TO LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,

No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,

issue Bills of Exchange at three and sixty days' sight on Paris and London.

Also, letters of credit available in all the cities of Europe. Office in New-York

H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER,

NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 26 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—

No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY next, the 10th inst., the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK AND Erie Railroad Circular, issued by WASHINGTON MILLS, to the Stockholders and unsecured Bondholders, with figures taken from the Annual Official Reports, preparatory to receiving conditional subscriptions to the balance of Fourth Mortgage Loan for distribution at his office, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—

APRIL 20, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

INTEREST.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, April 27, 1859.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at this office on and after Monday, 2d proximo.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND WASH-

INGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY,—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1859.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary,

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAIL-

ROAD.—The stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are particularly requested to call on the subscriber at his office, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 6th or 7th inst., or as soon thereafter as convenient. JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds and bonds of 1867, will be paid at the Treasurer's office corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Monday, May 2.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSIS-

SIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE MEMPHIS and Charleston Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after Monday, May 2, at the Bank of America.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sale at 36 Pine street EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. by order.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE AND TRUSTS

executed by ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Attorney and Counselor No. 16 Wall-st.

$5,000 on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 3,699 Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1859. JOHN H. HALL.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., for the purpose of transacting the paper business in all its branches.

JOHN H. HALL,
GEO. W. DUBUISSON,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1859. RICH. L. CAMPBELL,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing under the firm of NOEL & SAUTTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1859.

AUGUSTE NOEL,
HENRY SAUTTER.

The business heretofore conducted in the City of New-York under the firm of NOEL & SAUTER will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of NOEL & SAUREL from and after this date. They are fully authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1859.

AUGUSTE NOEL,
AUGUSTE SAUREL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing under the firm of E. BROWN & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859. B. G. BROWN,

The business will be continued under the name of E. BROWN'S SON, by BUSH G. BROWN.

All persons having claims against the late firm of E. BROWN & SON will please present the same for settlement without delay, and all indebted will please make payment, at No. 27 Fulton-slip.

E. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1859. B. G. BROWN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF F. PEIDEMAN & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of L. GEORGE from the said firm. The business will be carried on by F. Peideman, who alone is authorized to settle all debts due by and to said firm.

F. PEIDEMAN,
New York, May 2, 1859. L. GEORGE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERE tofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WHEATON & COLE, at No. 262 Washington-st., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment. Either of the parties are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN WHEATON,
May 2, 1859. RUFUS L. COLE.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TA-

BLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 12, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 5, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD

Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PARTICULAR ATTENtion is called to the elegant sale of household furniture to be made THIS DAY, by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at No. 37 Lafayette Place, Collonade Buildings, where will be found elegant furniture, paintings, engravi gs, and other works of art. Sale commences at 10½.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.

TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH,

West or Canada, should buy before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
8.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
3.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.45 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Co-lure sts.
9.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
9 A. M. from White Plains.
4.45 P. M. Mail Train from Albany.
5.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 20, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 3 North River, at 7.30 and 10 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by the 7.30 trains, and at 5.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Hampton with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.45 and 10 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7.30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains at A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7 A. M. and 1.30 and 3.15 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 8 and 11.45 A. M. and 4 and 10.30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 8.45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 9.30 A. M. and 3.45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-

DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $6. Newspaper Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M., and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD

—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 and 10 A. M., and 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.35 and 10 A. M., and 2.30, 4.55 and 6.40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859

—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., to Jamaica.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Our next Express will be dispatched per U. S. Mail steamers

MOSES TAYLOR, MAY 5,
AND
GRANADA, MAY 7,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Freight by Fast Express at 23 cents per lb.; by Slow Express at 15 cents per lb.—provided it weighs 18 lbs per cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same ratio.

Freight must be strongly packed, and in water-proof cover.

Collections made in all parts of California and Oregon. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No 82 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE,

OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards, above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN

GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, E. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For pastors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS.

Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted to the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor. Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PI-

ANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, NO. 423

Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBBS, MANUFACTURER,

No. 135 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes at very great bargains. Second-hand piano-fortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW

Piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and Eighth-st. Also, second-hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RA-

COON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; ware room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—J. & C. FISCHER HAVE REMOVED their wareroom to No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., where a selected stock of piano-fortes will be found, at moderate prices, and unsurpassed for tone and workmanship. Manufactory No. 245 West 28th-st., New-York.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASSO OF SUPE-

rior quality and abilities, would like situations from May 1, either in New-York or Brooklyn; familiar with Episcopal service. Address SOPRANO, care of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN-

ufacturers, 259 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

REGALIA JEWELS AND JEWELRY OF

every description required for lodges, chapters and encampments; also, all Masonic books and diplomas, at the American Masonic Agency, No. 430 Broadway.

SODA WATER MACHINE, COPPER, OF

30 gallons capacity; can be used for making champaigne; it is complete, with guage. Apply at JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 289 Broadway.

$4 FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT

$4 JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.; also, now ready the $3 50 and $3 50 Congress shoes and gaiters at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSON'S SHOW Cases warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near the City Hall. A general assortment of Show Cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO.
J. A. WESTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five spacious compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should passed on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-

SHIP BREMEN,

H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail, positively,

SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 M.,

For BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers for

London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,

at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & BRICHELT,
No. 34 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at HALIFAX.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA,

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Briton at Quebec.

PROROGATION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

NEWS LESS WARLIKE.

THE MONITEUR SOUNDS A PEACE-NOTE.

Rumored Attempt on the Life of the French Emperor.

Cotton Declined—Breadstuffs Advanced—Provisions Firm—Consols 95.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 2.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool, April 20, arrived this morning. Her advices are one day later than those by the *Bremen*, at New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Both Houses of Parliament assembled on the 19th, for the purpose of prorogation. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It merely says that it is intended to dissolve Parliament forthwith with the view to enable the people to express, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, their opinion on the state of public affairs; thanks the Commons for granting the necessary supplies; and concludes by stating that a dissolution has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in carrying on the public business, as indicated by the fact that within a little more than a year two successive Administrations have failed to retain the confidence of the House of Commons; and hopes that the result may enable the Government to be conducted by a Government possessed of the confidence of Parliament and the people.

Mr. DISRAELI said that Parliament would be formally dissolved, and writs issued for the new election on the 28d.

On the 19th, says the City Article of the *Daily News*, the funds opened at a fall of nearly ¼ per cent.—the feeling of discouragement existing being increased by the Ministerial statements on continental politics. The downward tendency was, however, checked by the appearance in the *Moniteur* of another official note of a pacific character, but more particularly by the fact that the supply of stock afloat is limited. During the afternoon the market strengthened, and at the close firmness was induced by the statement that Sardinia had consented to disarm. Consols finally left off the same as the day previous. The drain of gold from the Bank, in payment of the silver obtained from the continent, continues; the amount withdrawn since the date of the last return is about £260,000.

The *Times* City Article says the Minister's statements caused the funds to open very heavily at ¼ decline, at which they remained some time, but the a tide in the *Moniteur* caused a rally to the prices of Monday. Lord DERBY stated that before finally abandoning all hopes of an adjustment, the British Government had suggested one more proposition, the nature of which he was not at liberty to state. The *Times* says this proposition is understood to have been dispatched to Vienna on the 18th, and the answer has not been received.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 19th has an official article on the situation. It explains the basis agreed upon for the proposed Congress and the present position of the negotiations, and says, "that France, willing to prove her conciliatory disposition, promised to request Piedmont to disarm on the condition that Piedmont and the other Italian States be invited to take part in the Congress." It hopes that this proposal will meet with the unanimous consent of the Powers; France has even added, that she is disposed to assent to a disarmament, provisionally, to the Congress. Everything, therefore, justifies the belief, that if all the difficulties are not yet removed, a definite understanding will ere long be established, and that no further obstacle will oppose the assembling of the Congress.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was buoyant, and an advance of a quarter took place; on the 19th the Threes opened at a further advance of nearly a quarter but receded, closing flat at 67f. 65c.

A rumor was circulated in London on the 19th that the Emperor NAPOLEON'S life had been attempted, but obtained little credence and was wholly unfounded.

ITALY.

A seditious riot had taken place among the students at Bologna. The troops were ordered to fire upon them, and several persons were wounded.

The King of Naples had been reported dead, but the latest advices, to the 16th, say he still survived. He had, however, taken leave of his family and received the sacrament.

Austria is increasing the garrison of Ferrara.

SARDINIA.

The *Daily News* has the following dispatch, dated Turin, April 19: "At a counsel of Ministers held this morning, at which the King was present, it was resolved that, in order to satisfy Europe of the desire of Sardinia to remove the difficulties which delay the meeting of the Congress, Sardinia yields to the demand of England and France, and accepts the principle of disarmament, the details of which she leaves to be discussed in Congress.

AUSTRIA.

Final propositions from England to Austria were sent to Vienna on the 19th.

The London *Herald* denies that English ships-of-war are to be sent to Trieste.

All the routes leading to Italy are still covered with military convoys, and are monopolized for the public service.

The entire second Austrian corps d'armee has left to go in the army of Italy, and the nomination of their new field marshals is spoken of.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March 26 arrived at Alexandria April 12. Oude was tranquil. The increase in the import duties caused great excitement among the mercantile community of Bombay. Meetings were held to protest against the measure, and a memorial was being prepared for the Home Government and Parliament. The last trace of the rebellion was fast disappearing.

The Money market was easier. The Import market was quiet. Cotton was in good demand. Freights steady. Exchange, 2s. 1¼d.@2s. 1¾d. for credits; being an improvement of 3 per cent. in favor of England.

At Calcutta, 17th March, Exchange was unaltered.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days succeeding the departure of the *Africa*, were 14,000 bales, of which exporters took 1,000 and speculators 1,000 bales. The market closed dull at a decline of about 1-16d. on all grades. Orleans Middling, 7 5-16d.; Uplands do., 6¾d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Prices were weak and in some cases lower, and there was very little inquiry for goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was buoyant. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR advanced 6d.@1s. for French in sacks; American was still quoted at 16s @ 18s. 3d. WHEAT had advanced 2d.@3d., principally on French grades; American descriptions were quoted: Western Red 5s. 9d.@9s. 4d.; do. White 8s. 7d.@10s.; White Southern 10s.@10s. 9d. CORN quiet and steady; Yellow 5s. 9d.@6s.; White 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was firm at full prices. PORK firm at an advance on all sorts; Van Brunt's was selling at 77s. 6d. BACON quiet. LARD dull at 58s. TALLOW in good demand at an advance of 1s.; Butchers' is quoted at 55s. @55s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was heavy, and all qualities were slightly lower; common 4s. SUGAR quiet. ASHES steady; Pots, 31s.; Pearls, 31s. 6d. COFFEE firm. RICE buoyant. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm; sales at 42s., and at the close holders were asking 46s. @44s.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market WHEAT was buoyant at an advance of 1s. @2s. SUGAR firm for good, but heavy for inferior. COFFEE firm. TEA firm; Congou 1s. 2d. @1s. 2¼d. RICE firm at a slight advance on Carolina. TALLOW 54s. 6d. @54s. 9d. LINSEED OIL 28s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on the 19th, at 94¾ @95.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The London *Times* reports sales of Illinois Central shares, closing at 83@84 ex div.; Erie Railroad shares, 37@38; Ohio and Mississippi Railroad shares, 29@31; Pennsylvania Central Railroad shares, 92@93.

From Porto Rico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Wm. L. Richardson*, Captain BAYLEY, from Mayaguez, we have dates up to the 16th inst.

Produce remains without change, and with but little prospect of a decline. The fears which were entertained some few weeks since of a short crop, seem to be fully confirmed, and several estates have already ceased grinding.

Rain was very much needed, the past six weeks having been unusually dry.

The last transactions in Sugar were at 4¼c.@4¼c. for refining; 4¾c.@5c. for fair to good seconds; 5¼c. @5¾c. for prime qualities. Molasses, $17@$18 ₩ 130 gallons, exclusive of cask, and in great demand, principally for the United States.

Coffee, 12½c.@12¾c., with but a small stock remaining unencountered for.

American provisions abundant, owing to the recent arrivals.

No freights offering.

Exchange—London, 90 days, 94 90. Paris, 2 ₩ cent. discount. St. Thomas, 30 days, par. New-York, 60 days, 2 ₩ cent. discount.

The Sanitary Convention—Winding Up.

The Convention recovered from the banquet early, and was prompt at its place of meeting—the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at 9 A. M., of Saturday. General PROSPER M. WETMORE moved that the Secretary be instructed to furnish the Press with the names of the gentlemen who voted on Dr. STEVENS, resolution, touching "personal quarantine," and that members not present when the vote was taken, be permitted to record their votes upon it. The roll of absentees was called,—two more (laymen) voted No and fifteen Aye. When Dr. JOHN WATSON'S name (President of and Delegate from the Academy of Medicine) was called, he said he wished to explain his position. He feared harm might be done by the resolution, if it went out without qualification. It might be supposed that the Convention meant to affirm the uselessness of quarantining yellow fever,—which certainly they did not mean to affirm or imply. As to the meaning of *fomites* there was ample room for difference of opinion, and the people generally did not know what it meant. Was it impossible that the human body might act as *fomites*? Reasoning from analogy, it would seem that it might. Individuals who had inhaled ether sometimes carried the evidences of it in the odor of ether in their breath for days; who could say that the man sick with yellow fever would not emit from his body, though imperceptibly to the senses, the poison that affected him? Being interrupted repeatedly by Gen. MATHER, and others who objected to re-opening the discussion, he said that there were men in the profession of as high standing, as great reading, and as profound learning as any present, who do hold that yellow fever is contagious. His friend, Professor DICKSON, of Philadelphia, with all his experience of yellow fever in Charleston, still held the doctrine of contagion, and was preparing to publish his reasons for his faith. Though a single person might not carry the contagion, possibly a ship-load of them might. And who was prepared to affirm that even a single person, might not act as *fomites*, just as a bundle of goods might?

Dr. STEVENS said he did not want this a mere vote of triumph—he wanted no man to vote who did not vote understandingly; but he knew that his friend, Dr. WATSON, did not differ from him in the slightest essential point, and his name ought to be recorded. Where there were no facts accessible it was right to reason—but here we had the facts and we had no right to reason contrary to them. That source of argument was shut up. Seeing that no man had ever seen yellow fever conveyed by the person, it was time to say boldly that it cannot be so conveyed.

Dr. WATSON voted Aye. So did Dr. ROCKWELL and Dr. JAMES.

Gen. MATHER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the President to inquire and report as to the organization and practical working of the Dispensaries in the cities of this and other States, as to their relation to municipal and domiciliary hygiene. Adopted.

On motion of Mayor LINCOLN, the Convention determined to hold their next annual session in the City of Boston, on Thursday, the 14th of June. An Executive Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the next meeting.

Dr. HARRIS moved that a Committee of three be appointed to report upon the causes of malaria that are properly subject to the control of State or municipal authorities. The resolution was adopted.

The usual vote of thanks was passed to the President, Vice President WETMORE and the Secretary, for the able manner in which they discharged their duties. A resolution was adopted unanimously, thanking the New-York Common Council for the sumptuous entertainment given them on Friday.

The Press was thanked, and it audibly responded to the compliment. The President appointed the Committees, and with a happy, sanitary, statistical, complimentary farewell address, declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Health Bill at Albany—Letter from the Hon. Charles S. Spencer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in your paper of this day a report of a speech made by General P. M. WETMORE at a meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association, held at the Cooper Institute, April 21. That speech contains several erroneous statements with reference to myself, which I wish to correct.

A sanitary bill passed the Senate. If unaltered afterwards, I have no doubt but that it would have passed the House without any struggle or difficulty. I was spoken to by General WETMORE and Dr. GAILLARD with reference to that bill, and requested to give it my support. I promptly and unconditionally consented. I was treated by both gentlemen with kindness and courtesy, and repeatedly, and of his own volition, General W. spoke to me of support in future election campaigns. I do not think that he will, upon reflection, allege that I refused to support the bill unless he would agree to support me in future. That is friendly and, as I supposed, confidential conversation my future prospects were spoken of is true, and from no gentleman while I was in Albany did I receive more flattering and kind assurances than from General WETMORE. I do not think that I ever interlouded the topic, and I regarded General W.'s remarks as evidences of interest in my future prosperity. Without them I should have as cheerfully consented to support the bill.

The bill was sent to the Committee of nine, reported to the House and then sent to a Special Committee of five, of which I was a member. I did not meet with that Committee, but when called upon by its Chairman, Dr. TOWNSEND, who will indorse the truth of my statements in this communication, I consented that the bill be reported. I did not read the bill as it was reported until some time afterwards.

Up to the time of this report no man will deny that I supported the bill, faithfully and zealously. At that time it was amended by adding a section in effect legislating out of office a great number of persons in this City.

After the report was made I remained quiet, but of the opinion that it was my duty under all the circumstances to vote for the bill.

The day before the vote was taken I received intelligence that, through the instrumentality of the Alderman of my Ward, three of my warmest and most valued friends were holding office upon which their families depended for support, from which the amendment to the bill removed them.

Notwithstanding, although strongly averse to the bill as thus amended, I felt a reluctance in view of my support of the original bill to vote against it even as amended and with its effects on my friends. I accordingly voted aye upon the first vote upon the bill, as the record shows. It lacked some ten votes. At the request of several friends of the bill, I changed my vote in order to move for a reconsideration. This is necessary and usual where it is expected that votes can subsequently be obtained. I moved the reconsideration, and this I did at the precise moment I was requested to do so by General WETMORE. I voted for it. It was carried by only one more than the necessary number of votes. I thus gave the friends of the bill another opportunity to pass it. The roll was called. When my name was called I stated *that, if my vote was necessary to carry the bill I would vote in the affirmative, if it was not I wished to be excused from voting.*

This I said in a loud voice, addressing the Speaker, and I can prove the great mistake General WETMORE has made in this matter by literally hundreds, for the Assembly Chamber was full. I ascertained the vote, found that my vote was not requisite to carry the bill, and gladly refrained from voting at all.

I did not ask Mr. CLARK to change his vote. Gen. WETMORE in his speech charges that I did, and that in compliance with my request he did change his vote. I to-day write Mr. CLARK asking if he has authorized such a statement. I have no doubt that his answer will dispose effectually of this falsehood. I do not charge willful misrepresentation upon Gen. WETMORE. He has doubtless been told this lie by some one, and has credited it.

I did state to Gen. WETMORE as a reason for my dissatisfaction and refusal to actively labor for the bill, that "I had a letter that Alderman DARRAGH had procured the appointment of Messrs. DAVID WALKER, JOHN GAUNTLETT and GEORGE BLAKELY, who would be legislated out of office by the bill as amended." This letter was written me by a friend and constituent who knew the facts. I received no letter on the subject from Mr. DARRAGH. If this is treason, Gen. WETMORE can make the most of it.

This, Mr. Editor, is a quiet statement of my connection with the bill. I was merely asked to vote for it as others were. I should have opposed it as amended with all my strength, had I not felt reluctance to do so, based upon a belief in the excellence of its provisions as originally sent from the Senate, and upon a disinclination to oppose Gen. WETMORE and his friends. Had I done so I have the vanity to believe that it would not have received as many votes as it did.

How could I be expected to importune members to vote for the bill as amended?

By what right am I charged with treachery because dissatisfied with a bill which I ascertained injured my friends and constituents?

That such dissatisfaction on my part was known, and that some of my friends in the House for that reason refused to vote for the bill, may, for aught I know, be true.

General WETMORE did not desire the objectionable addition to the bill, and expressed himself as satisfied with the Senate bill.

It was this objectionable amendment that caused the defeat of the bill.

I was at the time of the vote between Mr. LAW and Mr. COBB. Neither ran out of the House, nor am I aware that any member did. I had no shadows, no members controlled by me. The flight of two members sitting by me amidst laughter, as described in General W.'s speech, I especially deny. General W.'s informant is mistaken. If not, who are the men, and we will demonstrate where lies the truth.

As to the charge against Mr. RICHARDSON, the able and impartial Clerk of the House, whose integrity I never heard questioned before, I do not believe it. At the request of some prominent gentlemen from New York, a bill, prior to the Health bill, was by one of the deputy clerks read before some two or three unimportant bills, so as to enable its friends to leave. This did not occupy over ten minutes, and was remarked by Mr. OPDYKE to me, as I had requested it. This is probably the only basis for the statement made to General W., and by him repeated.

As to the Mayor, he reads the TIMES, and can take care of himself.

This is my reply to General W.'s speech. Although he uses strong language, I have tried in this answer to say nothing provocative or discourteous. If I have erred in taking the course I have taken, it has been from an unwillingness that my personal friends should be legislated out of office, and from no motive personal to myself. It is an error, if one, which hardly calls for the denunciations it has received. So one of the purest and best men in the House, of both parties, voted against the bill for the reason alone that it was amended; my own opinion is that my only error was in not strenuously opposing the bill, in not having said to Gen. WETMORE and his friends and those of the bill, "Gentlemen, this bill, as amended, has consequences I know not of, is not the entertainment to which I was invited, and I cannot permit a false idea of obligations based on your former kindness to me to force me even into voting for it, or moving its reconsideration or voting for that, or stating to the House on its final passage that if my vote was needed it could be had."

I do not believe that Gen. W. intends to injure or to misrepresent. The excitement of the occasion and erroneous information, can account for his speech. It is not his fault that the bill did not pass. He labored faithfully and well. He had no agency in amending it. A Sanitary bill or retaining no special legislation against individuals. Gen. WETMORE and his friends can cause to become a law at any time when the Legislature is in session. In my judgment, a Sanitary bill to be successful, must be based only on the sanitary principle; must not be a political measure; must not strike down individuals merely by reason of their political opinions; must not in any of its parts, be framed merely to provide office for parties desiring it; but, in its details and in its objects, must only regard the *health of the people*. I do not believe that the bill rejected by the House, could have passed, as amended, the Senate. C. S. SPENCER.

No. 49 LONDON-TERRACE, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received a letter from GEORGE MERRITT, Esq., a copy of which I send you, and I respectfully request that it be published. I shall also ask for the insertion of other communications as soon as the mail brings them to me. C. S. S.

LETTER FROM MR. MERRITT.

167 WEST TWENTIETH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 30, 1859.

HON. C. S. SPENCER—DEAR SIR:—I have read in the NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day a speech of PROSPER M. WETMORE. It pretends to give an account of your actions and remarks at the time the Sanitary Bill was lost.

I was in the House at the time in company with Aldermen BRADY and BOOLE, of this City. Mr. WETMORE'S account is to my personal knowledge erroneous in every essential particular. You said distinctly, and so as to be heard all over the floor, and in the lobby and gallery: "Mr. Speaker, if my vote is necessary to carry this bill I will vote in the affirmative, if it is not, I wish to be excused from voting."

The story about members sitting by your side, and under your control, running away is also erroneous. Nor did you move from your place to speak to any member.

I was the Chairman of the American Convention last Fall that nominated you. I indorse your entire course in the Assembly. I can show by dozens that this speech of Mr. WETMORE is full of mistakes. If you want the documents send to me, and they will be forthcoming, for there were fifty New-York men in the Chamber. GEORGE MERRITT.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT POINT OF PROSPERITY.—Prosperity centers in and about Central Park. Those who secure property in that vicinity now, will find themselves rich in the course of a few years, as the value of ground must quadruple, in a comparatively short period. On the 4th day of May, 40 lots, bounded by 58th and 59th streets and the 10th and 11th avenues will be offered for sale, at the Merchant's Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. and as all these lots are most desirable as an investment, we expect there will be a spirited contest for the ownership. Fifty-ninth street is the Southerly boundary of the Park, and will, of course, eventually be a second Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSES AND LIVES.

* * * * * * *

People are very anxious to insure their houses from destruction by fire, although if one house is burned down another can be built to take its place. *But if a life is lost it can never be restored*, either directly or indirectly. Why not insure your lives (not for money) against destruction by drowning. Surely, one's house is of less consequence than one's life. That is insured by the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Co., No. 226 Broadway. Ladies bathing dresses of all kinds to be seen and procured at low prices.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THESE PRICES! ! !
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOP OF THE MODE.—The New-York public cannot exist without a "sensation" every fortnight, and KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, is just the man to gratify its cravings. His new styles of hats for gents always create marked "sensations;" yet his Spring hat, recently introduced, eclipses all the rest.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs, will be found at our manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Wholesale and retail trade especially invited. WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The only known, reliable cure for Asthma. Sufferers with this terrible disease should not delay in trying these matchless remedies. They give, in a few days, perfect and permanent freedom of breathing.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 2.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	97¾	174 Ill. Cen. R	93
5,000 do	97¾	100 Harlem R. pref	38¾
20,000 do	97	100 do	38¾
11,000 Tennessee 6s, '90, 98	98	50 do	38¾
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s	93½	200 Reading R. R	50¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	87½	650 Mich. Cen. R. R	50½
64,000 do	87	150 do	50¾
2,000 N Y C. 6s ex in	91¾	13 do	50¾
11,000 E. R. 2d m. bs, '83	69½	50 do	50¾
5,000 E. R. 4th m. bs	45	100 do	50¾
7,000 do	45¼	100 do	50¾
14,000 M.C.R. & Nict. 1st m. B'g F. C. Bds.	95	500 Mich. So. & N.I.	50
25 Bank of America	113¾	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S	31¾
48 Bk. of Commerce	101¾	500 do	32¼
50 Chatham Bank	88	150 do	32¾
5 Hanover Bank	89	100 do	33½
42 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	96	100 do	33½
10 Penn. Coal Co	81	150 Panama R	122
50 do	80¾	209 do	122
200 Pasco Min. Co	1¾	300 Gal. & Chi. R	64½
717 N. Y. Central R	73¾	100 do	64¾
250 do	73¾	500 do	64¾
200 do	73¾	200 do	64¾
100 do	73¾	100 do	64¾
1200 do	73¾	100 do	64¾
400 do	73¾	100 do	64¾
200 do	73	200 Cl. & Tol. R	21¾
100 do	73	200 do	24¾
100 do	73¼	300 do	24¾
250 do	73¾	200 do	24¾
500 do	72	150 Chi. & R. I. & R. R	59
400 do	73	100 do	59
200 do	73¾	50 do	59
300 Erie R	34	600 do	59
100 do	8	100 do	59
600 do	8¼	50 do	59½
300 Hudson Riv. R	31¾	650 do	59½
100 do	31¾	200 do	59½
10 do	31¾	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R	6
1000 do	32		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '74	104¾	150 Erie Railroad	8¾
3,000 Mo. State 6s	87¾	400 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S	32¾
1,000 Dich C. R. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. C Bs	95	100 do	32¾
15,000 L.C. & M. l. g. b.	17½	300 do	33
400 Pacific M. S. Co	77	100 Gal. & Chi. R	64¾
50 do	77¾	50 do	65
100 do	80	200 do	65
100 N. Y. Cen. R	74¾	100 do	64¾
100 do	75	200 Chi. & R. Is. R	59¾
100 do	75	100 do	59¾
200 do	74¾	500 do	60¾
100 do	74¾	200 do	60
100 do	74¾	200 do	60½
200 do	74¾	100 do	60
		200 do	60¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,500 A't. M. Ins. S '58.	91	20 Security F. Ins. Co	123
660 Gt. W. Ins. S. 1867	52	15 Am. Ex. Bank	105
385 Gt. W. Ins. S. 1888	55	15 B'k Commonwealth	98¾
10 Hanover Bank	89	16 Bank of New-York	104¾
30 E. R. Fire Ins. Co	108¼	40 Chatham Bank	88¾
15 Harmony F. Ins Co	98½	10 Bank of Commerce	101¾
25 Jer. City F. Ins Co	118	10 Ocean Bank	86
50 Com'wth F. Ins. Co.	83¼		

MONDAY, May 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 30, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 23:

Decrease in Loans	$486,113
Increase in Specie	261,650
Increase in Circulation	11,540
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	606,521

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

CONDENSED ESTIMATES.

	May 1, 1858.	April 30, 1859.	April 30, 1858.
Capital	$66,700,000	$66,350,000	$66,331,657
Loans	111,668,456	128,706,705	129,192,807
Specie	35,064,214	36,289,005	35,666,255
Circulation	7,431,514	6,909,677	6,260,112
Gross Deposits	98,436,566	112,217,827	112,627,267
Exchanged	17,875,283	23,689,169	23,671,653
Undrawn	80,563,283	88,567,230	88,955,614
In Sub-Treasury	3,146,629	6,368,661	6,894,810

The Bank Statement this week denotes a steady movement in the leading items and continued ease in the market for Money. Some of the leading banks, holding heavy and increasing balances for the South, have increased their own Discount line, but in the aggregate the line is lower by nearly half a million, while the Specie and Undrawn Deposits are both up. We remark, as an unusual circumstance, that the Statement to-day was scarcely referred to on the Stock Exchange, which we attribute in part to the excitement from other influences upon the dealings, but mainly to the prevailing conviction that the movement promises, even with the prospect of large shipments of California and other Bullion, to be an easy one through May and June, unless disturbed by Foreign causes not likely, at present, to occur. There is no marked alteration in Money affairs to-day. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer open with steadiness at 110@110¼ on London—most of the sales at 110@110¼ for account—and f.5.11¼@f.5.10 on Paris. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury amount to $50,000. The net disbursements exceed this sum by $128,000, reducing the balance this afternoon to $6,441,225.

On the Stock Exchange, the reaction in favor of the rise on the speculative list continued, and with increased force on New-York Central and Chicago and Rock Island. The sales of Central, including the contracts settled and cash stock bought for delivery on the Street, amount to about 10,000 shares. The price opened at 73¼ ₩ cent. cash, and left off this afternoon 74¼ ₩ cent. The sellers' options were put out freely at the early session of the Board at a concession of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. below the first cash price, say at 72 seller 60 days, and 72¼ seller 30 days. At the Second Board, 73 ₩ cent. seller 60 days was accepted, while the cash price was 74¼@¾ ₩ cent. But there was evidently less eagerness to renew contracts at these differences at the close, owing to the continued stiffness and advancing tendency of the stock on outside orders. A report was current, too, that the freight agents of the competing trunk lines had advised a gradually improving tariff of business, and that a conference with the Central management to this end would be sought at Albany in a day or two. The sales of Chicago and Rock Island amount to 5,000 shares; the price on Saturday afternoon left off 58¼; it opened this forenoon at 59, and closed at 61 ₩ cent. There were few or no calls made for the cash stock by the *Bull* account, and the price seemed to be influenced by fresh orders, part of which extended to 30@60 day options to the seller. Galena was also firm, but not remarkably active. Michigan Guaranteed opened weak, but closed as on Saturday at 33 ₩ cent.. Erie and Harlem both steady, and Hudson River firm and in request, at 32 ₩ cent. There was scarcely a call of Pacific Mail shares in the forenoon, and at the Second Board the price stood the same as on Saturday, notwithstanding a rumor that the Company had been underbid, and would lose the contract for the mail after 1st October next. Panama closed 122@122¼ ₩ cent,

Some peremptory orders were given to sell the State Stocks at the early Board, but from what particular quarter was not understood. I was denied that the Western Free Bankers are the sellers. Lower prices were made by ¼ ₩ cent. for Virginias and Tennessees, and ¾@¼ for Missouris and North Carolinas. At the Second Board Missouris recovered to 87¼ ₩ cent. The fourth mortgages of the Erie Company were again better and in demand. New-York Central Sixes brought 91¾ ex coupon. The half-yearly interest was paid today. Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents. sold at 95 ₩ cent. The Federal Fives of 1874 sold at 104¼ ₩ cent. for the coupon bonds.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 30	LOANS. April 23.	SPECIE. April 30.	SPECIE. April 23.
Bk. of New-York	4,230,617	4,251,987	1,083,511	1,021,394
Manhattan Co	4,870,743	4,958,998	1,020,330	835,629
Merchants' Bank	6,591,324	6,336,443	1,909,999	1,926,796
Mechanics' Bank	4,046,746	3,990,213	931,602	949,616
Union Bank	3,196,877	3,175,377	858,536	6 8,580
Bk. of America	8,146	8,146	2,146,000	2,236,153
Phenix Bank	3,015,723	3,068,701	483,611	606,013
City Bank	2,157,145	2,253,249	425,109	363,914
Tradesmen's Bank	1,328,912	1,337,942	179,761	201,467
Fulton Bank	1,979,960	1,963,677	449,767	381,835
Chemical Bank	1,844,646	1,897,809	867,741	720,653
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,207,182	2,082,294	254,790	220,175
National Bank	2,205,663	2,270,134	185,028	235,151
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,779,431	1,718,073	364,474	331,808
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	870,090	902,240	181,781	175,048
Greenwich Bank	748,346	778,889	160,837	65,114
Leather Man Bk.	2,277,760	2,231,692	341,796	366,371
Seventh Ward Bk	1,333,967	1,299,464	218,317	221,883
14 St. New-York	3,919,197	4,006,913	1,290,009	1,223,792
Am. Exchange Bk	7,712,023	8,017,784	1,446,218	1,409,960
Bk. of Commerce	12,551,185	12,501,488	1,803,646	1,826,627
Broadway Bank	2,583,008	2,632,265	439 039	407,146
Ocean Bank	1,651,142	1,627,786	267,836	318,846
Mercantile Bank	2,915,590	2,886,356	534,371	500,767
Pacific Bank	1,191,908	1,169,077	218,679	228,750
Bk. of Republic	4,813,695	4,703,344	1,291,557	1,371,903
Chatham Bank	803,808	848,186	77,675	108,960
People's Bank	696,739	709,496	122,175	139,211
Bk. of N. America	1,610 369	1,606 400	370,663	376,116
Hanover Bank	1,444,397	1,506,279	142,317	185,996
Irving Bank	851,456	842,784	138,266	158,537
Metropolitan Bank	6,567,153	6,812,456	1,133,238	1,010,172
Citizens' Bank	757,583	738,700	140 892	121,213
Nassau Bank	1,861,929	1,899,715	328 877	162,284
Market Bank	1,741,175	1,748,976	342,054	313,696
St. Nicholas Bank	1,203,677	1,218,700	193,293	249,067
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,116,919	2,719,924	777,884	933,672
Corn Exch. Bank	1,762,467	1,700,778	303 208	310,584
Continental Bank	3,898,944	3,936,483	627,375	670,049
Oriental Bank	1,134,700	1,167,603	154,817	175,407
Marine Bank	574 045	588.740	74,084	72,701
Atlantic Bank	950 088	972,646	190,315	141,768
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,615,563	2,751,308	419,086	314,154
Park Bank	4,877,609	4,699,690	1,037,379	1,090,378
Artisans' Bank	1,068,743	1,077,787	178,491	187,090
Mech. B'g Ass'n	502,780	473,358	93 723	90 699
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	534,383	517 665	52,101	49,676
N. Y. Exch. Bank	330,144	322,940	23,833	24,490
Bull's Head Bank	418,590	429,227	38,593	33,630
N. Y. County Bank	397,843	401,019	39,274	37,513
Grocers' Bank	480 633	455,797	39,378	37 344
East River Bank	235,649	237,533	34,100	30,879
North River Bank	381,378	374 855	112,580	86,167
Total	138,706,705	139,193,607	34,329,806	34,068,185
	Decrease. $486,413		Increase. $261,650	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. April 30.	CIRCULATION. April 23.	DEPOSITS—NET. April 30.	DEPOSITS—NET. April 23.
Bk. of New-York	413,076	406 625	2,812,543	2,818,348
Manhattan Co	331,135	340,415	3,374,316	3,158,743
Merchants' Bank	160 422	167,034	5,445,496	5,29 ,980
Mechanics' Bank	293 856	297,712	3,329 864	3,125 180
Union Bank	113 538	171 626	2,810,107	2,588,045
Bk. of America	1,130,196	1,14 .819	5,796,007	5,795,648
Phenix Bank	128,137	128,543	1,688 076	1,780,682
City Bank			1,580,364	1,549,086
Tradesmen's Bank	309 619	310,865	719,864	734,612
Fulton Bank	146 431	146,777	1,726 801	1,648,542
Chemical Bank	294 356	296,